Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1685.

BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 5 1929 ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NG

E
STEAM
ATION
Y, LTD.

CES BETWEEN
arachi, via Mala-

lombo.
via Coast Ports.
according in de-

particulars apply

RABJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Estate Bombay.

UPER-TAX
of Account
f Books
TAKEN
PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT.
H, BOMBAY.
997.

TO COLOMBO,
JAPAN AND
IA.

Colombo and Australia
Colombo, Straits China & Japan
Colombo and Australia.
Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
Colombo and Australia,
Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
Colombo and Australia.

SAILINGS TO
PERSIAN GULF.
BO, MADRAS,
RANGOON.

Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
East & South Africa.

Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
Mombassa & Zanzibar only

FARES.
tickets to Mombasa
nths are now issued
ne of steamer. Re-
ly. Apply for parti-
ed.
of Karachi on Mon-
Thurs./Fridays, and
. The departure of
on Thursday or Fri-
n the arrival of the

or Karachi can only
riday sailings when
required for passen-
il Steamer or through

Freights and Passage
h
ACKENZIE & Co.,
d, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	31 Mar.	12 April
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@17 ,,
Sado Maru ..	5898	5 Apr.	18 ,,
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 ,,	30 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@1 May
Yamagat Maru ..	3807	20 Aril	4 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10509	....	@15 ,,
Bengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10709	....	29 ,,

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	18 Apr.	5 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	2 May	20 ,,
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 ,,	2 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	1 May	8 May
Siberia Maru ..	20000	15 ,,	22 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientzin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate o three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.
PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,
Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**
Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.
Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....
Address.....
Register No.....
Date of ages..... Time of delivery.....

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life	1000 p.a. End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,983.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars ease apply.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced AGENTS to canvass orders for our teas for the new season. For particulars apply to:—THE ALL-INDIA TEA TRADING CO., Coimbatore.

A R1531

WANTED:—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.

A R1530

WANTED—A QUALIFIED EXPERIENCED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, having worked in a well established Pharmacentical Works. He should be able to Manufactures and standardise all B.P. Preparations. Apply with terms and minimum pay acceptable to the STANDARD DRUG CO. AMRITSAR.

A R1529

WANTED—An ACCOUNTS OFFICER, well qualified in Accounts and Finance for the Muslim University for a period of one year. Salary Rs. 500/- to 1000/- according to qualifications. The selected candidate will be required to join immediately. Apply to the REGISTRAR, not later than 15th April, 1929.

A 32030

WANTED—A qualified HINDOO LADY DOCTOR, M.B.B.S or L.C.P. & S. for up-country maternity work with salary from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- according to qualifications. Lodging and boarding found. Write before 15th instant to J. DURLABHA DHRUV, 27, French Road, Chaupatty, Bombay.

A R1526

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jctalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (19) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.

A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

8

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available. Daily charges:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams: "CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLL OF THE UNIVERSITY CONSTITUENCY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in pursuance of instructions received from the Government of Bombay, the undersigned is preparing a revised electoral roll of the Bombay University Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council IN RESPECT OF THAT PART OF THE CONSTITUENCY ONLY WHICH IS INCLUDED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

2. Under paragraph 6, Schedule II appended to the Bombay Electoral Rules, "a person shall be qualified as an elector for the Bombay University Constituency who, on the 1st day of April next preceding the date of publication of the electoral roll, had a place of residence in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) and was a member of the Senate or an Honorary Fellow of the University or a graduate of the University of seven years' standing".

3. Persons of either sex who received a degree in the University of Bombay on or before the 1st day of April, 1922 and have a place of residence in the City of Bombay, whose names do not appear in the University Electoral Roll at present in force and who desire to have their names entered on the revised roll of the University Constituency for the City of Bombay, are hereby invited to send in their applications for the enrolment of their names so as to reach the University Registrar ON OR BEFORE WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH APRIL 1929. No fee whatsoever is payable for enrolment. Forms of application for enrolment may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's office.

4. Persons whose names appear in the University Roll for the City of Bombay at present in force and who have changed their places of residence since the publication of that roll are requested to notify the Registrar in writing, on or before the day named in paragraph 3 above, of their changed places of residence in order that their correct addresses may be entered on the revised roll. No form of notification is printed for the purpose.

5. The University Registrar is responsible for the revision of the electoral roll of the University Constituency for the City of Bombay only. Persons residing outside the limit of the City of Bombay, who desire to have their names entered on the revised University roll, should apply for the enrolment of their names to the Collector of the District in which they have a place of residence.

6. A copy of the University electoral roll at present in force is open for public inspection at the University.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 24th March, 1929.

31998

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF STEEL SHELVING AND OIL STORAGE CABINETS FOR CHOLA POWER HOUSE, KALYAN.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of the above.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply and erection of steel shelving and oil storage cabinets for Chola Power House." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1929.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

3rd April, 1929.

32024

NOTICE FOR A LOST POLICY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have received an application from Khan Bahadur AZIZ AHMED, Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Division, P. W. D., Ahmednagar, for issuing a duplicate copy of Policy No. 0242549 WLB|E issued by this Company in favour of himself, on the ground that the original policy was either LOST or MISPLACED. Anyone having any objection to the granting of the duplicate policy will communicate with the undersigned within one month from the date of the publication of this notice. If no objection is received the duplicate policy will be issued on the expiry of the stipulated time.

P. CHAUDHURI, Esq.,
Secretary,
India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,
21, Old Court House St., Calcutta.

R1528

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 4228 of 1923.

KESHRICHAND DEVCHAND Plaintiff
vs.
BHIKHUBHAI VIRCHAND and KESHAVLAL VIRCHAND Defendants
and
CHANDULAL SHIVLAL .. Assignee

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1929, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land together with messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Fatasa's Pole in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, Taluka Daskroi, North Division and register of City Survey under C. Ticka No. 2 and Survey No. 573 (admeasuring 78 square yards or thereabouts) and assessed by the Municipality of Ahmedabad under Street No. 241 and bounded, on or towards the North by the public passage, on or towards the south by the temple of Mahadeo, on or towards the East by the property of Raichand Nathu and on or towards the West by the property of Nagindas Nathu.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO., Attorneys for the Assignee abovenamed at No. 111, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1929.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

31901

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SECOND BHANDARI STREET, NEAR NULL BAZAR, OPPOSITE GOLL (ROUND) TEMPLE.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee of the Mortgage, and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Gulamalli Hasonji and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved under the Indentures of Mortgage dated 28th day of July, 1920, and of Further Charge dated 26th day of January, 1922, both made between the said Gulamalli Hasonji of the one part and the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated 13th day of October, 1922, and made between the Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji and another of the one part and Ismail Mahomed Jaffer of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 12th day of April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Second Bhandari Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 471 and 8|9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 279 and Collector's New No. 7577, Old Survey Nos. 63, 64 and 65, New Survey No. 4854, Cadastral Survey No. 3791, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7419 (2) and Street No. 173, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Transferee, at their Office, 49, Esplanade Road, Fort, "Jehangir Wadia Building", or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ISSAJI STREET, VADGADI, MANDVI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1968 of 1927.

Lloyds Bank, Limited ..... Plaintiffs.
Mulji Haridas and others .. Defendants.

By order of Messrs. J. W. Hyslop and A. D. Mavji, Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit by the Consent Order dated the 25th February, 1929, in exercise of the powers granted by the Consent Decree, dated 11th June, 1928, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure situate at Issaji Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to Laughton's Register and the title deeds relating to the property 590 and 7|9 square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey Register 554 square yards), registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 746, 746, 747, New Nos. 6468, 6469 and 6471, Old Survey Nos. 495, 495 and 496, New Survey No. 2|2568, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 347 of the Mandvi Division with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon and registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward B, Nos. 1484, 1485, Street Nos. 79, 81, 83 and 85, Issaji Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Joint Receivers, at their office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTIO

Messrs. BE

AUCTION SALE O
PERTIES AT B

Under instructio
Esq., Receiver appo
of 1925 (The Centra
vs. Ebrahim Esmail
BENNETT and Co.
FRIDAY, the 5th
Public Auction at 5
premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All th
ment leasehold lan
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thereon situate on
Bapty Road, Grant
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Collector's Old No.
16184, New Survey
1/5734. Cadastral S
Byculla Division ar
North by the prope
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property of Goculda
others and partly by
inafter secondly des
partly by Bapty Roa
property hereinafte
and on the West by

SECONDLY.—All
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Road admeasuring
yards, bearing Coll
3128, New No. 1002
4471, New Survey N
Cadastral Survey No
Division and bound
firstly described.

THIRDLY.—All th
land with the mess
and buildings standi
ate at Bapty Road,
11 sq. yards, bearin
No. 3128, New No.
No. 3/5733, 2/5734 a
property secondly de

The messuages,
buildings standing o
hereinbefore describe
the Municipality un
780|782, Street Nos. 8

For further particu
tions of Sale apply t
Hormusji Dinshaw &
for the Receiver or to

AUCTION SALE OF
ABLE HIGH CLAS
VELLED GLASS F
On SUNDAY, the 7
p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. I
will sell by Public Au
galda: Nathubhai's I
Imperial Cinema, Lami
the kit has been broug
State for sale) very v
some household plated
back furniture such as
with musical organs, be
mirror back and velvet
cabinets and show-cases
baba-swings, very old
mag's" stone kharals,
vases, boxes, etc., cut g
chandeliers, wall mirror
with electric lights, si
room suites, very rare
round and writing table
fans, etc., etc.

Catalogues are publish
perty is on view.

BE

Cook EASY

Annapurna Cooke
Bg. Basavangudi, Ba
Bombay Agents:—
Nathdal Yamuddas
Girgaum Back R

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay April 4.

In sympathy with easier New York quotations the local market opened quiet at Rs. 352/- for Broach A.M. delivery and Rs. 362/8 for Broach J.A. delivery. There was some liquidation which was absorbed by bears and the undertone displayed was rather steady. In the afternoon prices ruled somewhat better despite easier Liverpool opening cables and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	352/12
Broach J./A.	364
Oomra May	318
Oomra July	324
Bengal May	261/8
Bengal July	270/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY April 4

April	237.40	—0.30
July	236.50	—1.10
October	236.80	—1-50

OILS AND CAKES.

TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD.
BOMBAY April 4

The Tata Oil Mills' Quotations
Ex Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Teady Rs. 568/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs 559/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 124/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, April 4

Bengal 260 May
Broach 352 A M
Broach 363 J A
Umra 315 May
Umra 323 July

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, April 4

Bengal	273	268	260	253
Sind	275	270	262	255
Punjab	271	266	258	251
Rajputana	272	268	260	253
Broach	364	359	352	347
Umra	325	319	313	300 —
C P No 1	325	319	313	303 —
C P No 2	335	329	323	313 —
Khandesh	—	—	268	258 248
Muthia	—	—	268	258 248

READY COTTON SALES.

200 Volkart Bros Bhayavadar 272
100 Do Manmar 258
100 Nisso & Co Khamgaon 302
200 Mithabhai Nathoo Bengal 268|270
200 Japan T & Co Manmar 272
200 Do Mahej 272
100 Do Senabad 273
300 Do Ujjain 303
100 A Damodar & Co Akola 301
200 Do Bolda 301
100 Kotak & Co Shegaon 290
200 Langli & Co Khandesh 260
100 H Nenshi & Co Harsad 300
100 Gokaldas Dossa Broach 357
100 Tata & Co Bengal 267-1|2

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 4.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	275	....
Bengal Fine	270	....
Bengal F.G.	260	230|40
Sind-Punjab Fine	270	....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	260	230|40
Wardha-Hingt Fine	325	315
Nagpur Savner Fine	330	320
Yeotmal Fine	320	300
Arvi Fine	320	295
Amraoti Fine	310	295
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	310	280
Mulkapur Fine	300	270
Khandesh Fine	285	255
Muthia Fine	275	260
Muthia F.G.	270	230|45
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	340	295
Purna F.G.G.S.	320	295
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	315	295
Indore|Ujjain Fine	310	295|325
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315	290
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	.... Old.
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	315
Cambodia	400	....
Miraj Sangli	....	350
Compta Good	....	350
Jinja	510	....
Busoga	520	....

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London April 3.

Interest, Day to day Loans 4-5/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 day's market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 5-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.

London April 3.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb
Spot 0/11-1/8 Sellers

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Government report weevil Eastern Belt less than last year Texas 101.7 against 77.5."

Munds & Winslow: "Market temporarily irregular. Expect ultimatoly higher market."

Hentz:—"Government weather report considered favourable. Crop preparation is backward but recent weather decidedly more favourable. Liquidation continues and buyers cautious in consequence of confidence shaken, think a purchase on scale down. Heavy liquidation of longs has strengthened market technical position.

From New York:—"Declined in consequence of reports of favourable weather and increased sales of fertilizers."

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on favourable weather and declined further on unfavourable Manchester advices and liquidation."

c Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Head Office.

"Weevil report bullish Texas but less East Belt than last year."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

July highest 20.00 (10.32 a.m.) lowest 19.77 (2-22 p.m.).

New York market declined on long liquidation and Wall Street selling.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

GOVERNMENT BOLT-WEEVIL REPORT.

Average.

	This year per cent.	Last year Per cent.
Louisiana	10.6	65.9
Alabama	10.8	45.2
Georgia	38.7	8j.7
South Carolinag	70.7	21.1
Texas	101.7	74.5

Hester:—Fertilizer sales 600.000 tons under last year.

Weekly Government weather report favourable.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

Liverpool 9-40 a.m.—

"Trade absorbing local liquidation. Market position strong. Expect weevil report this week."

"Weevil report East and Central State slightly bearish. Texas bullish. 101.7 per cent.. against last year 77.5 per cent. Weekly weather report favourable generally."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 3.

May	20.30—26
July	19.78—21
October	19.77—32
December	19.78—26
January	19.77—27
Middling Spot	20.45—30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Liverpool April 3.

May	19.63—19
July	19.71—21
Middling Spot	19.39—19

NEW YORK.

New York, April 3.

New York. 10.55 A.M. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	20.49
July	19.95
October	20.00
New York 11.45 A. M.	
May	20.45
July	19.93
October	19.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 3.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	29,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool April 3

	Opening	Closing
April		10.50+03
May	10.59	10 53+02
June		10.55+02
July	10.60	10.60+03
August		10.55+03
September		10.52+04
October	10.49	10.49+04
November		10.47+05
December		10.47+05
January	10.45	10.46+05
February		10.46+06
March	10 45	10.46+06
April		10.45+06
Middling Spot		10.80—10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool April 3.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt.:—
Delivery Paid May-Aug. 28|6-3|4.
Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt.:—
Delivery Paid Sept.-Dec., 29|2-1|4.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 3.

Seinde, Fully Good	7.40	—.05
Seinde, Fine	7.65	—.05
Seinde, Superfine	7.90	—.05
Bengal, Good	7.15	—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.40	—.05
Bengal, Fine	7.65	—.05
Oomra, Good	7.75	—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.05	—.05
Oomra, Fine	8.35	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.05	—.05
Broach, Fine	9.30	—.05
Broach, Siperfine	9.55	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 3.

May	18.17 plus .02
July	18.40 plus .01
October	18.55 —
November	18.60 plus .01
January	19.00 —
March	19.02 —
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	19.25 —

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 3.

Chartered Bank of of India A. & C. £20-1|2.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £52-1|4.
Eastern Bank £7.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £87-1|8.
Conversion Loan £76-3|4.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent. £100-3|4.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £52-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £57-5|8.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £67-5|8.
Consols £55-1|2.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-3|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £92-3|8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, April 3.

Demand Bills 484.62

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £8-7-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-0-0.
Rapessed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-2-6.

LINSEED.

London, April 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Apl.-May £15-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-8-9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 3.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7, qrality) Spot 17-3|4.

LONDON METALS.

London April 3.

Copper, Braziers,	£122
Yellow Metal,	£92
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£23-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£219-1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London April 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb Cargoes 43/9 May S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes, 43/3 Apl/May S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels 45/9 Afloat Paid.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London April 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta,
July/Sept., per cwt. 12/2-1/4
Oct/Dec., per cwt. 12/3-3/4
C. & F. Bombay,
July/Sept. per cwt 12/3-1/2
C. & F. Karachi,
July/Sept per cwt., 12/4

LONDON GOLD.

London April 3.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz £4:4:10-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London April 3.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.46-3/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-1/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.95
T. T. Madrid on London	32.16
T. T. Milan on London	92.72
T. T. Berne on London	25.22
T T Paris on London	124.18
T. T London on Prague	163,96

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, April 3.

May close at s. 8/11d. 0	
July close at s. 9/2 1/8d.	up 1/4d.
Oct. close at s. 9/4 1/2d.	up 3/8d.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUATATIONS.

Bombay April 4th

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1-5 15-16
D. D 1-5 31-32
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T April 1-5 15-16.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 31-32
Banks Selling T T 1-5 31-32. to 15th April
Banks Selling T T May 1-5 29-32.
Banks Buying T T 1-6.
Banks Buying D D 1-6 1-32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. April 1-6 11-32
Banks Buying 3 mos. May 1-6 5-16.
NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1-2.
Banks Selling T T 275 1-4.
Banks Buying T T 274 1-4.
Banks Buying 3 mos.
PARIS.
Banks Selling D D 926.
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 950.
JAPAN.
Banks Selling T T 122 1-2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1-2
HONGKONG.
Banks Selling D D 135. 1-2
SHANGHAI
Banks Selling D D 171 1-2.
SINGAPORE.
Banks Selling D D 155.
JAVA.
Banks Selling D D 90 7-8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.85 1-4.
3rd instant.
Shanghai-London 2-6-9-16. 4th inst
Japan-London 1-10. 3rd inst
London-Paris 124.20.
London-Belgium 34.950.
London-Switzerland 25.22
London-Italy 92.75.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

	2nd inst.	3rd inst.
Gold	£4.4.11 1-2	£4.4.11 1/2
Silver London Ready	25 15-16	25 29-32
Silver London Forward	26	25 7-8
Silver New York Ready	56 3-8	56 3-8
London Discounts 3 mos	5 3-8 %	5 3-8%
London Discounts 6 mos.	5 1-2%	5 1-2%

Imperial Bank Rate 8%
Bank of England Rate 5 1-2%
MONEY:—
Inter Bank Call 6 1-2%
3 mos. 5 1-2%
6 mos. 4 %
12 mos. 4 1-2 %
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 4

	Rs.	as.
3 1-2 %. Rupee Paper	71	13
4 % Conversion Loan due 1931-36	92	0
4 % Loan due 1934-37	91	12
4 % Loan due 1960-70	83	12
4 1-2 % Bonds due 1934	96	2
4 1-2 % Loan due 1955-60	94	5
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47	99	4
5 per % Loan due 1935	100	6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933,	100	8
5 % Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55	103	4
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax-Free due 1930	101	6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931	102	5
6 % Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932	103	5
6-1-2 % B'by Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935	107	8
4 % Port Trust due 1974	81	0
4 % Municipal due 1974	81	0
4 % Improvement Trust due 1974	81	0
6 % Bombay Municipal due 1954	108	0
6 % Municipal due 1929-49	100	0
Forward Rates 19th April Sett. 3 1-2 % Rupee Paper Rs.	71	13 0
5 per cent 1945-55	103	4 0

Tone of Market:— Firm

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay April 4.

3 Months Discounts 5 3/8 p. c.
6 Months Discounts 5 1/2 p. c.
Bank of England rate 5 1/2 p. c.
Money Call 6 1/2 p. c.
One Month 6 p. c.
Three Months 5 1/4 p. c.
Six Months 4 1/2 p. c.
Twelve Months 4 1/2 p.c.
Tone of Money Market: Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 8 p. c.

Bombay April 4.

"Tone of Silver":—China Banks bought and sold. India a small buyer. Market closed steady.

INDIAN YARNS.

Bombay. April. 4.

	Rs.	Rs.	P.
6 1/2s		0	8 6
10 1/2s	—	0	9 6
12 1/2s		0	10 0
20 1/2s		0	11 6
Long cloth		0	15 9

LINSEED & WHEAT

BOMBAY April 4.

Linsheed May	10-12-9
Linseed September	11-3-0
Wheat May	8-2-0
Wheat September	8-0-0

STOCKS AND SHARES

Large Offerings of Bombay Dying Readily Absorbed

UNDERTONE GOOD

Bombay, April 4.

There was a fairly large turnover of business on the Stock Exchange to-day. Large offerings of Bombay Dyeing shares by tired bulls were readily absorbed and prices showed a firm front and registered some improvements This action influenced other shares which mostly ruled steady. Swadeshi Mill shares showed a better demand. The market opened at about unchanged rates and prices assumed a hardening tendency. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 873/12 and closed at Rs. 877/8. Fazals opened at Rs. 748/12 and closed at Rs. 751/4. All hopes of reduction in the Bank rate did not materialize although there were good reasons behind the anticipations. Cotton market was easy yet, the undertone in Mill shares was good. This clearly indicates there is more desire to buy.

In the miscellaneous section Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 233/12 and ordinary at Rs. 65/6. There was considerable covering of the floating short interest which was meeting long liquidation but the prices ruled better and closed at Rs. 238/2 for Defds and Rs. 66 for Ordinary shares. Tata Hydros were firm with a small business. Burmahs suffered some decline on increased selling but prices recovered towards the close. Cement shares fared well and Indian Bleachings ruled very steady. There was fairly good enquiry for Government Securities.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, April 4.

Bombay Dyeing 873-2 72, 76, 77
Century 381, 82, 85, 85-10,
Colaba 122, 23,
Crescent 130.
Fazul 747, 48, 50, 51,
Indore 386, 88,
Madhowji 43,
Nagpur 491, 93, 92,
New Great 217, 20,
Pearl 459, 60, 62,
Simplex 65,
Swadeshi 433, 35, 36, 40, 42,
Burma 776, 78, 72, 75, 76,
Hydro 1153, 55, 57, 58, 57, 58,
Tram 146,
Deff. 233, 36, 37, 38-2,
Ord. 65-4, 6, 10, 14, 66,
Bundi 20, 4, 10,
Indian 321, 23, 24, 25,
Katni Ord. 220, 22,
Alcock 297, 99, 302,

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

BOMBAY April 4.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 345
Apollo 60 nil 4/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 877.8
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 30
Century 100 20y. 385.10
Central India 00f 492.8
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 123/12
Crescent 100 9f. 130
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 225
Dawn 250 a 15y 520.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 0/9.9
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 196.4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12
Elphinstone 100 nil 6/8.
Fazulbhoy 250 751/4
Finlay 100 10y 100
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 135
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1702/8
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 10f 244/6
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y. 1230
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f. 388/12
Jamshed 250 nil 17/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13/8
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 76/4.
Kohinoor 10/13/0/6 192/8
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15 1510
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 44/6
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1050
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 77
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 1090
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 plus 2f. xd 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 82.8.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 220
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 55.
Pearl 210 19f 462/8
Phoenix 100 20y 352/8
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/8
Sholapur 1000 10f 5650
Simplex 250 nil 65
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadeshi 100 10f. 442/8
Swan Mills 25 nil 100
Tata Mills 25 nil 42/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2256
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101/8
Baroda 500 0/8 79
Central 250 21.4
Eastern £5 xd.88
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1384
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. 345
Union 5/11 3/12
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Potlanc 10/0/8 4f 20/10
Central India Mining 7/4
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 99.
Indian Cement 220 nil 325
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 21
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 800
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12/2
Shahabad Cement 100 7y. 187/8
Shivrajpur 20 2/11 20/4/
United Cement 100 6y 90
xd.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 777/8.
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120
Central Portland 96/12
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 83/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8i 85
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 95
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 90
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Valley 692/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6 8y 128/12 c. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 137
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 575
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59 2 146/4
Tata Hydro Electric 1.00 10f. 1158/12
Tata Power 07,000 nil 455
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 143/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10v 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 215
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 840
New Mofussil 400 30y 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y. 410
Volkart U. P 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of India Life /00 30/52 1975
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nu 10/4
New India Assurance 5 1y 21
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2050
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 302/8
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 226/4
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 30
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 776/4
Dd. Contributory 50 12f. 277/8
British Burma Petroleum 81 4/15 4/13
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/8
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 201/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 622/8
Scindia Steam 11/6
Tata Construction 30 4y 51
Tata Iron (Def) 238/2
Tata Iron (Def) 234/6

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55/8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/4
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.: 108
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £108.
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay April 4.

	cwts.
Wheat	1,422
Linseed	14,145
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,744
Gingellyseeds	240
Poppyseeds	30
Groundnuts	11,736
Castorseeds	10,058
Rice	57,719
Myrabollams	4,543
Cottonseeds	16,748
Gram	1,021
Joowar	3,704
Maize	68
Barley	1,090
Bajree	817
	tons.
Coal	2,548

LONDON SILVER.

London April 3.

Silver—Market closed steady.

Spot	25-7/8
Forward	25-7/8

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL AND CO.

Bombay, April 4.

Since we wrote last week, the weakness in the Home markets has continued the nett results being as follows:—

		May.	July	Decr.
New York	27/3/29	20.67	20.13	19.99
New York	3/4/29	20.50	19.78	19.78
		—.37	—.35	—.21
		May.	July	Decr.
Liverpool	27/3/29	10.62	10.62	10.41
Liverpool	3/4/29	10 58	10 60	10.47
		— 40	—.02	+ .06

Private estimates of the coming acreage have commenced and so far they vary between 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. increase on last years' figures We think however that at this stage, they may be disregarded to a very large extent, as such estimates are likely to be very inaccurate. All we do feel about acreage is that circumstances are combining to give every inducement to the cotton farmer to plant as much cotton as he conveniently can. Price level is one important factor and there is no doubt that at the present level, cotton pays the farmer well, and another factor that must not be forgotten is the fact that before the last Presidential Election many specious promises of relief to farmers were made, and these have not as yet been broken so that the free and independent Electors in the South may still put some modicum of trust in the Political party for whom they voted and consider that some form of legislation is likely to be passed which will have the effect of keeping up prices.

Another important bearish factor is the financial crisis on Wall Street. We do not think that it is necessary to go into the reasons for this, but weakness in the Stock markets is always reflected in cotton and until confidence is restored in Wall Street, we cannot expect much strength in cotton. One other bearish factor is the weather. We can sum up the position by saying that while farm work has been delayed in the Eastern and Central Belts by too much rain the actual present condition is much improved and with good subsoil moisture a little lateness can easily be made up.

On the other side of the picture we have fair trade reports from America and some European countries and a sound statistical and technical position in American cotton, and we are certain to see many attempts to bull the market in the next few months. If the weather turns bad again we must be prepared to alter our views.

The local market has been easy and inclined to nervousness. The first two tender days of the April/May Broach Contract saw about 6,000 bales of Broach tendered and it was immediately obvious that the bazaar long holders did not want to run any risks of having to weigh over, and bazaar selling caused the near Broach Contract to drop until it was about 15 Rupees under normal parity as compared with Americans and about 12 Rupees under the July/August Contract We expect this easiness to continue, as the demand for Broach cotton this year is far below normal. Bombay stocks are now about 12 lakhs bales, and the offtake, especially for Europe is disappointing.

We advise our friends to take every oppertunity of selling ready cotton.

(MESSRS LANGLEY & CO., ON COTTON)

Bombay, April 2.

A holiday feeling has prevailed in most markets and consumers generally appear to have been content with scale down buying orders. The wave of long liquidation has been renewed as a result of a combination of better weather advices, fears of a large acreage increase and the weakness of the New York Stock market. Our latest cable and mail advices from Liverpool state that the last mentioned factor has been very largely responsible for the recent weakness which has been common to most other commodity markets and has not confined itself to cotton alone. American newspapers and journals have been and still are, full of the life stories of lift-boys, bootblacks and bartenders who have accumulated fortunes of mushroom growth in the hectic upward movement of the Stock market and the recent weakness therein is the natural outcome of the American Bankers' efforts to call a halt to such frenzied speculation by the tightening of call money. It is little to be wondered at that other markets should feel the effects of the nervousness emanating from the Stock market, but our Liverpool Agents wire us under date of March 30th that the liquidation resulting therefrom appeared to be about over and the market technically much sounder for the thorough shaking out to which it has been subjected.

Weather reports over the week have been mixed. On the whole however, there has been a general complaint of too much rain with its resultant check to farm preparations.

With prices for new crop months in the vicinity of 20 cents and a market that has the appearance of being well liquidated, we favour the constructive side and advise purchases

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, April 4.

	Rs. a. p. Per lb.
KHADI :—	
Textille	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34-40 In :—	
Century 91 1-2 92-1-2 per lb.	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight No. 5202 5303:	
Rachael Mill	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH Quality :—	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in :—	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 6
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 11½
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 3
Sakuntala	0 15 6
Maneckji (Kunda)	0 14 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 7½
Maher	0 15 3
Kachwa	0 15 0
Moon	0 15 11½
LEPAD :—	
Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 6
DHOOTIES, 7 8 9 Yards :—	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 0 0
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 10 Yards	
Spring (Balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Mun Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 14 0
GIN COLOURED :—	
A. 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B. 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN :—	
4488	12 14 0
8383	9 9 0
3810	11 0 0
Yds. 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
9797	9 9 0
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 4 0
BLACK CHECK :—	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14	
Kanta	1 2 9
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 3
DHOTI FITA CHRIMA Yards 5 to 9 :—	
China	1 0 9
Moon	1 1 0
Maher	1 0 9
Simplex	1 0 0
Yards 10	
China	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 9
Maher	1 0 6
Simplex	1 0 0

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4/4/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degs. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.832 inches (.045 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.0 degrees (3.3 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.8 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 116 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 4.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 28th March. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	4,245	531,873	422,424
Japan & China	21,189	1,015,645	619,362
Coast Ports	700	12,671	17,043
Up-country by Rail		67,740	62,503
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		68,871	33,791
Total	26,134	1,696,800	1,155,123

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

2nd April 1929.

	1928-29	1927-28 Bales.
RECEIPTS.		
29th Mar. to 1st April	66985	48219
RECEIPTS.		
1st Sept. to 1st Apr.	2282442	2185723
SHIPMENTS.		
29th Mar. to 1st Spt.		
United Kingdom	Nil.	1480
Continent	2934	3767
China, Japan & Coast Ports	Nil.	23450
Total	2934	28697
SHIPMENTS.		
1st Sept. to 1st Apr.		
United Kingdom	31296	48689
Continent	489015	377257
China	146955	66550
Japan	868690	576062
Coast Ports	12671	17243
U. S. A.	14496	1725
Total	1563123	1087526
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR:		
Europe	13766	4448
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	53678	35111

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

Week ending 22nd March.

	1929	1928
Madras	7065	5243
Bombay	37821	36948
Sind	5889	4167
Bengal	1466	1827
United Provinces.	886	506
Punjab	24705	18812
Central Provinces	16977	13447
Berar	33282	30842
N.W.F. Provinces	....	....
Ajmer-Mewara	....	....
Burma	....	109
Jodhpur State.	....	....
Faridkot State	....	....
Rajpipla State	1351	2246
Jaipur State	296	678
Baroda State	7585	5425
Nabha State	738	2061
Cambay State	....	203
Alwar State	....	93
Holkar State	5717	4316
Bhavnagar State	3032	....
Porbander State	....	....
Hyderabad State	10962	9556
Savaner State,	....	....
Barwani State	159	190
Bhopal State	....	964
Navanagar State	....	....
Ratlam State	1699	352
Chhota Udaipur state.	....	....
Jind State	....	....
Gondai State	....	....
Wankaner State	359	....
Tonk state	....	....
Total	159989	137985

1st Sept. to 22nd Mar.

	1928-29	1927-28
Madras	91598	46127
Bombay	480578	387852
Sind	135833	101327
Bengal	7272	16445
United Provinces	199516	156881
Punjab	556380	667423
Central Provinces	378260	372409
Berar	792406	721238
N.W.F. Provinces	1084	....
Ajmer-Mewara	32693	28504
Burma	31726	28004
Jodhpur State	3123	3244
Faridkot State	7850	3322
Rajpipla State	14559	6889
Jaipur State	2723	11066
Baroda State	42300	23251
Nabha State	20722	26554
Cambay State	....	417
Alwar State	....	168
Holkar State	111984	99860
Bhavnagar State	36987	....
Porbander State	....	697
Hyderabad State	321586	386073
Savaner State	187	....
Barwani State	13691	12551
Bhopal State	....	12180
Navanagar State	2350	3699
Ratam State	15933	7905
Chhota udepur State	1980	....
Jind State	10606	....
Gondai State	3820	....
Wankaner State	500	....
Tonk State	8259	5447
	3326506	3129533

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 4.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 53/7/6, lowest Rs. 53/2, closing Rs. 53/4/6.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 56, highest Rs. 56/4/6, lowest Rs. 55/12, closing Rs. 55/14/6.

Cottonseeds May delivery Opening Rs. 4/9/1-1/2, closing Rs. 4/8.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 52/11, lowest Rs. 52/10, closing Rs. 52/12.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET:

May per bushels	dol. 1.18-1/2	1.7/8
July per bushel	1.21-7/8	1.1/2
Sept. per bushel	1.24	1.1/2

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.)

2nd April 1929.

	1929 Bales.	1928 Bales.
RECEIPTS.		
Week ending 23rd March.		
Calcutta	2251	4267
Bombay	134187	107510
Karachi	41255	19628
Madras	4015	4950
Rangoon	....	....
Tuticorin	224	168
	181932	136523
EXPORTS.		
Week ending 23rd March.		
Calcutta	246	437
Bombay	93470	61539
Karachi	41698	13904
Madras	73	347
Rangoon	1153	549
Tuticorin	....	....
	136640	76776

RECEIPTS.

1st Sept. to 23rd March.

	1928-29	1927-28
Calcutta	49610	57711
Bombay	2120462	2052591
Karachi	766125	765279
Madras	57530	41386
Rangoon	7375	24030
Tuticorin	11799	10242
	3012901	2951239

EXPORTS.

1st Sept. to 23rd March.

	1928-29	1927-28
Calcutta	10018	21969
Bombay	1553404	1027586
Karachi	494727	482748
Madras	37487	34339
Rangoon	39614	37873
Tuticorin	20322	19270
	2155572	1623785

Receipts into Bombay from Karachi.

Week ending 1st April.	
1929	941
1928	814
1st Sept. to 1st April.	
1928-29	13529
1927-28	69191

Exports from Karachi

Week ending 15th March.	1929	1928
United Kingdom	....	3872
Continent	....	3468
China	....	5150
Japan	....	4000
Bombay	1225	1431
U. S. A.	....	750
	1225	18671

1st Sept. to 15th March.

	1928-29	1927-28
United Kingdom	61252	47081
Continent	267438	268792
China	25350	6950
Japan	115783	140538
Bombay	12567	68116
U.S.A.	10651	5324
	493041	536801

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 4.

The market has ruled steady but quiet to-day both in respect of Ready as well as Forward Positions with the following closing quotations:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/13 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/12 per cwt. F. B.H.

S. S. Howara Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment March Rs. 8/11 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment April Rs. 8/14 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June Rs. 8/4/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt. F. B.H.

Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—

Shipment March Rs. 8/9/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment April Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F.B.H.

Refined Beet Sugar:—

Shipment March Rs. 8/3/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:—Steady but quiet.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	F. P. Bales 1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	3-4-29 8676000	7521000
Receipts Yesterday	do 12000	14000
Exports to date	do 6809000	5977000
Stock at Ports	28-3-29 1776000	778000
,, Interior Towns	do 753000	864000
,, Liverpool	28-3-29 1089000	774000
Visible Supply	28-3-29 4511000	4885000
Quantity in Sight	do 14156000	12471000

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.)

Bombay, April 4.

SILVER.

London Ready 25/15.
" Forward 25/15.
America Cent, 56/7.
China op. 2/6/8 col. 2/6/8
Ready 59/2
Chaitra, op. 59/1 clo. 59/1
" Highest 59/1 Low. 59/1
Vaisakh op. 58/15 Clo. 58/15
" Highest 58/15 clo. 58/15
Chaitra Tejimandi -/8/
Vaisakh " -/13/

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/6
Chaitra 21/7/-
Vaisakh 21/7/9
National Lagadi 21/9/3
Narayani Manor Lagadi 21/8/9

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 4.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,400	333,134	274,441
Central India	5,619	291,521	260,244
Barsi & Nagar	2,016	208,802	258,208
Hyderbad-Gaorani	303	74,112	100,372
Berar	10,412	628,573	571,530
Central Provinces	3,850	304,497	252,645
Total Oomras	24,600	1,840,639	1,717,440
Dholera	630	90,023	98,637
N.-W. Provinces	161	58,459	62,707
Rajputana	637	33,753	37,841
Sind-Punjab	1,081	83,765	130,167
Sind-Punjab	1,081	83,765	130,167
Broach	1,730	142,311	73,381
Coompta & Dharwar	1,120	21,915	22,530
Westerns-Northerns	115	15,051	6,661
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,045	7,632	9,842
Persian	43	1,030	4,281
American		4,151	29,479
Egyptian and African	2,732	34,342	22,939
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10	66
Total	33,894	2,333,082	2,215,971

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(In Thousands.)

Week ending 30th March 1929.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	187	14,156	12,471
Receipts at U. S. Ports	81	8,760	7,457
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	16	1,643	1,071
To Continent	39	3,785	3,779
To Japan, Canada, etc.	22	1,367	1,001
d Total	77	6,795	5,851
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	278	11,902	11,357
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	49	2,056	2,073
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,776	1,778
Stocks at American Interior Towns		763	864
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,982	1,947
Total		4,511	4,589
Last week		4,610	4,661
Difference on week		—99	—72
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,089	853
Exports American Cotton to India	Nil	5400 B/S	36400 B/S

There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days.

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

The best Baby can get

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:-
HUTCHINSON & Co.Ltd.
26 Jamieson Street, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Youth League Swadeshi Bazar, Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, 6 p.m. Mahatma to open.

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR.

Mahatma Gandhi will perform the Opening Ceremony of the Congress Khadi Bazar and Youth League Swadeshi Bazar at the Congress House at 6 p.m.

All are cordially invited to attend.

Volunteers of the Youth League are asked to be present at the Jinnah Hall at 8 a.m. in the morning.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Mr. W. G. Talpade, B.A., S.T.C., will deliver a Lecture on "Geography" on Saturday (the 6th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

FOUND.

A third class monthly season ticket issued by the B.B. & C.I. Ry. Co. in the name of Mr. Shanker, numbered 45982 and ending on 15th inst. is found and can be recovered from the Secretary to the Editor of this paper during office hours.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

His Grace Dr. Joaquim Rodrigues Lima, Archbishop of Bombay will pay a visit to the Instituto Luso, Burraus Lane Dabul, Girgaum Road, Bombay on Sunday (the 7th inst.) at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.)

B. B. & C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An Extra-Ordinary General meeting of the members of the Union will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Damodar Thakarsey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel to consider the Strike settlement. All members are requested to attend.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The 13th Clinical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held on to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel when interesting cases will be shown. Dr. D. D. Sathhye F.R.F.P.S. will speak on Eye Operations in Shushruta.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS AT SANTA CRUZ.

The Programme for the National Week of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee and the Youth League will be as follows:—

A public meeting on Saturday (the 6th inst.) at 9 p.m. at Viller Villa, when leaders will be among the speakers.

A Garba party on Wednesday (the 10th instant) at 9 p.m. at "Viller Villa" when there will be the singing of political garbas preceded by addresses of some leaders.

Mr. J. K. Mehta will preside on both the occasions.

GANDHIJI'S LECTURE OPENING NEW KHADI SHOP

As Gandhiji has decided to open a Khadi Bazar at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday) the meeting announced to be held in Ranchoddas Kanjis Wadi, (Girgaon Back Road) at 6 p.m. will commence at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) After addressing the public on the boycott of foreign cloth, Gandhiji will open a new Khadi Shop just opposite the place of meeting. Volunteers are requested to be present at 5-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The Special Meeting of the Swarajya Sabha convened to meet to-day (Friday) at 6-30 is postponed owing to the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and other functions at the same time, in the Congress House.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at eight per cent.

DR. ALAM IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT

HIS WIFE AND SON BADLY INJURED

LAHORE, April 4.

A sad accident resulting in the death of one and injuries to four others including Dr. Mohammad Alam M.L.C. (Punjab) occurred to a party consisted of Dr. Alam, his wife, son, daughter and tutor of his son.

The party was going in a motor car to Jhan Maghiana this afternoon to attend a marriage party there.

The tutor succumbed to his injuries and wife of Dr. Alam was dangerously injured. Dr. Alam himself, his only son and daughter were also injured. All of them are now lying in the Mayo Hospital.

Dr. Alam's wife is awaiting operation.

The tragic accident took place about 40 miles from Lahore when all on a sudden the car skidded pinning all occupants underneath. They were conveyed to Lahore and admitted in the Hospital.

Further enquiries made go to show that Mr. Mohammad Iqubal, Dr. Alam's son, has broken his rib and is now lying in the Hospital unconscious. The Doctor himself has received injuries on his knees and arms.—Free Press.

PARSI SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MURDER OF 80-YEAR-OLD MOTHER

Erachshaw Dosabhoy Mehta, a Parsi aged about 35, was sentenced to be hanged by Mr. Justice Balak Ram at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court for committing the murder of his 80-year old mother Jerbai.

The facts of the case are that the accused was not on good terms with his brother and mother and was living separate from them. On 26th January last he went to his brother's shop where he had a quarrel with him. Four days later, on January 30, the accused rushed to the house of his mother in Parsi Bazar Street and fatally stabbed her with a knife which he carried with him. He then ran away saying "They called me a coward, and I have shown them."

About a week later, at the Coroner's Court the accused made a statement in which he said: "My brother was annoying me. My mother also hates me. I, therefore, killed her. I was drunk at the time."

In the Sessions Court, the accused denied having killed his mother, and said that he had signed the statement without reading it.

The defence sought to be made out was that the accused was in an unsound state of mind and that he was drunk at the time he stabbed his mother.

The jury, on Thursday afternoon, unanimously found the accused guilty of murder, and three of them recommended him for mercy on the ground of humanity, though there was no extenuating circumstance in his favour.

His Lordship, accepting the verdict, sentenced the accused to be "hanged till he is dead."

The accused received the sentence with calmness, though betraying a little nervousness.

PROGRAMME FOR NATIONAL WEEK

SPECIAL BOYCOTT DEMONSTRATIONS

Mr. Jairamdas Dautatram, Secretary Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, in a statement to the Press writes:

I hope every Congress Committee is organising intensive house to house boycott propaganda on each day of National week beginning from sixth April. The seventh April has been reserved by the Working Committee for a special boycott programme including a procession and public meeting. The week's propaganda should culminate in a procession and a meeting again on the 13th Congress Committees will remember that the first of today by which date each Congress Committee is expected to show the record of substantial work done in the course of the last two months for the boycott of foreign cloth. Though all Municipalities and District Local Boards have been directly circularised by the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee, I trust local Congress workers are everywhere taking steps to see that special early meetings of these bodies are requisitioned for the purpose of deciding to exempt Khadi from taxations, to impose prohibitive duties on foreign cloth and to make all future purchases of cloth in Khadi I would also request Congress Committees to be more regular in sending weekly reports of the work done.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

New York, April 4.

The market opened to-day at a decline of 3 points on easier Liverpool advices and favourable weather. Scattered liquidation added a further decline of 4 points but short coverings and trade buying recovered all lost points and prices were quoted 5 points above previous closing.

Previous Closing Rate	20.30
To-day's Opening Rate	20.27
Difference	—.03

To-day's Closing Rate Not Received in Bombay.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 4.

The Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 11 points being influenced by favourable weather reports. There was heavy liquidation by stale longs. The buyers were discouraged by favourable weather report and the session after ruling quiet closed at a decline of 13 points.

WEATHER REPORT.

Slightly warmer. Slight rain over Memphis. The balance of the cotton belt partly cloudy.

Previous Closing Rate	10.58
To-day's Opening Rate	10.47
Difference	—.11
To-day's Closing Rate	10.45
Difference	—.17

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, April 4.

Silver Ready	25 14 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	25 15 0 Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, April 4.

1st Settlement	59 0 0
2nd Settlement	58 15 0

CASHIER SENT TO JAIL

9 MONTHS HARD LABOUR FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,400, Dattatriya Ramrao Udyawar, a cashier in the Michelin tyre department of Messrs. Khan and Khan was sentenced to nine months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 300 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. D. J. Dhondy appeared for the complainants while Mr. Gadkari defended the accused.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION PETITION

MR. VENKATRAM'S AMENDMENT REJECTED

An amendment presented by Mr. R. Venkatram, an unsuccessful candidate in the recent Municipal elections from the Fort Ward to the Original petition filed by him, challenging the election of Mr. Dawoodkhan Shakebhai Tayabji, was rejected by Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, at the adjourned hearing of the petition on Thursday.

In rejecting the amendment the Judge held that the allegations made therein had no relation to those contained in the original petition. In the original petition the petitioner did not press the allegations against respondents other than the Commissioner and Mr. Tyabji and therefore the allegations in the amendment were haphazardly made. Again the amendment was certainly out of time with regard to relief.

PLAGUE AT MAHABLESHWAR

There have been no cases of plague at Mahableshwar since March 23. The total attacks and deaths since the commencement of the epidemic have been four and two respectively.

No plague infected rats have been found since March 27.

Rat destruction and disinfection are being carried on vigorously.

Inoculation—Fifty persons have been inoculated during the week, raising the total to 2,781.

Evacuation of the bazar.—In spite of their promise the previous week, the bazar people refused to evacuate. Since thorough ratting and disinfection of the shops could not be undertaken unless they were vacated, the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay called a meeting of the leaders in the Mahalkari's office on the 2nd April and at this meeting he explained the dangers they themselves were incurring and the danger they would expose the visitors to by their refusal. They were further given an assurance that all their reasonable demands would be attended to. The Superintendent explained the purport of the Director of Public Health's speech, in Marathi.

The Superintendent, acting on the Director of Public Health's advice, has ordered the complete evacuation of the bazar, under Section 7 of Government Notification, General Department, No. 2203, dated 18th March 1919.

The situation at Mahableshwar at present is by no means such as should cause anxiety to intending visitors.

MAHATMA AND YOUTH LEAGUE

TO OPEN SWADESHI BAZAR

Mahatma Gandhi has kindly consented to open the Youth League Swadeshi Bazar in Jinnah People's Memorial Hall to-day at 6 p.m.

Members of the Youth League and public are requested to be present in their hundreds on the occasion and thus give proof of their earnestness to carry on the economic blockade of Britain to which the nation has solemnly pledged itself to.

MAHATMA IN BOMBAY

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee informs us that Mahatmaji will arrive to-day (Friday) in Bombay and has very kindly consented to open the Khadi Bazaar for the National Week and the premises of the Office, Library & Gymnasium of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at 6 p.m. (S.T.) All are cordially invited to attend on that occasion.

FALKINER BEATS MR. BAKER

On Wednesday night Claude Falkiner tried conclusions with Mr. Baker, one of the best amateur billiard players in Bombay, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Receiving 500 Mr. Baker had not scored 150 before Falkiner ran out of the game. Falkiner made breaks of 317, 216 and 136, besides several useful ones in the neighbourhood of 75 and 80. After the game Falkiner gave an exhibition of special strokes, the most spectacular of which were his masse strokes. He ended up with a number of amusing and spectacular strokes with the assistance of the snooker basket. Before the audience left Falkiner took the opportunity of mentioning that the table on which he had been playing was a "work of art" and certainly the best he had ever played upon. He congratulated Messrs. Dawson, the well-known billiard table makers for their enterprise in supplying a special table for the tournament.

BOMBAY VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR

A Deputation of the Bombay Vigilance Association headed by Mr. H. P. Masani, Vice-President, and consisting of Miss M. K. Davis, Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Mr. Husseinally Rahimtullah, Mr. H. W. Bryant and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas waited on the Hon'ble Mr. J. E. B Hotson, Home Member of the Government of Bombay, and presented a Manifesto signed by over 3,000 citizens, on the present laissez faire policy of the Government of Bombay towards the problem of the social evil in this Presidency.

The Deputation discussed for over 40 minutes the question of further legislation on the lines suggested by the Manifesto. In the course of the discussion Mr. R. P. Masani mentioned that the Association was not unmindful of the administrative difficulties involved. Mr. Masani assured the Home Member that the social organisations concerned would co-operate fully with Government in securing such agencies. He submitted, however, that what was immediately necessary was a declaration of policy by Government.

The Hon'ble the Home Member was sympathetic. He regretted that owing to the preoccupation of the Police Commissioner with the Mill strikes last year and the recent riots it had not been found possible to deal with the matter at issue in the detailed manner that was essential. He promised to go into the matter with the Police Commissioner at a very early date and also promised to consider the appointment of a Committee as suggested.

THE CITIZENS' MANIFESTO

We, the undersigned deeply deplore the present laissez faire policy of the Government of Bombay towards the problem of the social evil in this Presidency. Several organizations, including the Municipal Corporation of Bombay representing the solid opinion of the citizens, have urged the abolition of brothels, but no action has yet been taken by Government in the matter. We are of opinion that this moral plague can only be abated by steadfast adherence to and unflinching practice of Moral Principles. We therefore, put forward the follwing recommendations, praying for earnest consideration and for prompt, effective action.

(1) That the policy of tolerating vice areas conducing to commercialized vice, to the brutal victimization of countless girls to the moral degradation of a city's manhood, and to the physical contamination of her populace, be now abandoned.

(2) That the Prostitution Act of 1923 be amended so as to provide for the punishment of all brothel-keepers, whether men or women, and to fix a time limit of three years within which all houses of ill fame should be closed down.

(i) Because the brothels serve as an advertisement of and incentive to vice;

(ii) Because the existence of brothels leads the public to believe that public prostitution, as there carried on, is tolerated as well as regulated by official authority. Such an impression fosters the erroneous opinion that prostitution is a necessary evil;

(iii) Because the existence of brothels encourages the importation of women and girls for immoral purpose from various parts of India and other parts of the world in the interests of third parties; and

(iv) Because the brothels are a hotbed of venereal diseases from which infection is spread abroad.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

POONA RANGERS BEAT CUSTOMS.

The match between the Poona Rangers and Customs on Thursday provided a dour struggle the former eventually winning by the only goal scored. It was a good hard game played at a fast pace and hard hitting seemed to be the order of the day. Both teams showed up well, but in speed the visitors had a decided advantage. their left winger R. Brewin especially distinguishing himself. The Customs defence was obviously slow and this perhaps is the one weakness in an otherwise sound team. Pique their centre-half played up to expectation but he was outshone by that fine tactician Massey.

There was little to choose between the teams. About halfway through the initial moiety the Poona team scored their only goal, and thereafter it was a ding-dong struggle. The Customs equalised but the goal was disallowed. In the latter stages they did everything but score some trivial offence invariably spoiling likely movements.

The Results was:—

POONA RANGERS	1 goal.
CUSTOMS	Nil.

Referees. Bhattacharjee and Dixon.

TO-DAYS' CHARITY MATCHES

Goa Portuguese Assoc. Karachi vs. Lusitanians.

Under the Clock

BY TWINPLEX

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1929.

It is my misfortune to-day to inflict upon you a very, very long effort in 'journalese', a long sentence occurring in a leading article in the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Wednesday the 3rd. instant. But the issue which the sentence deals with is very grave. It should open the eyes of all law abiding, loyal citizens of India to the fact how keenly her "Trustees" are watching over her welfare.

* * * *

Do you believe in the uninterrupted and unchecked ingress of "foreign capital" in India? Of course, you don't. Quite a number of Indians do not. Ah! That is sad, very sad. It only shows how little the 'Wards' have learnt as yet of wisdom, and how they must be kept in leading strings by the "Trustees".

* * * *

Learn wisdom then from the following. Take it in slowly if you like, it is a long dose, but I can't help it. Anglo-Indian journalism in Lahore has a habit of writing involved English.

* * * *

Here it is:—

"But it is merely futile to imagine that money will be attracted from abroad or from exiguous sources within, while the constitution of the country is in the melting-pot, while it is being investigated by a Statutory Commission, while legislation has yet to be instituted and while professional politicians with stock-in-trade of vitriolic slogans and no interest in the material progress in the country, supported by an irresponsible press, threaten to bring the economic life of the country to a standstill, may be worse, unless a theoretic solution formulated by themselves, is accepted forthwith".

* * * *

What, you can't take in all that? I see you have succumbed to the temptation of believing in "vitriolic slogans".

* * * *

Now, if you will be only good, and use Lancashire fabrics and help Britain in carrying away the raw produce of India and selling you manufactured articles, help her in pouring in capital in this country—for your good—all will be well.

* * * *

An important problem is engaging the attention of feminine Britain. Does tennis spoil good looks? I am interested to learn that "various authorities interviewed denied that tennis is more harmful than other games".

* * * *

That is a cautious and not particularly exhiliarating statement.

* * * *

I expect a keen discussion in the Sunday Press in England now on "Tennis and Good Looks". We in India are not bothered about these things fortunately. Here the problem for millions of women is how to keep the pot boiling.

* * * *

Lawyer:—"Well, if you want my honest opinion—".

Client:—"No, no, I want your professional advice".

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India's Great Day of Awakening

IT IS THE

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1929.

"DAYLIGHT ROBBERY".

—:o:—

Referring to Government's proscription of the Hindi book entitled "Bharat men Angrezi Rajya" (British Rule in India), Mahatma Gandhi writes: "Proscription without trial, without examination, without the author being able to defend himself in any shape or form of Pandit Sunderlal's learned volumes in Hindi is nothing short of daylight robbery by the U. P. Government". The circumstances in which the book was proscribed and all available copies confiscated will enable the reader to see whether or not Mahatmaji is justified in using the strong language he does. About eight months ago Mr. R. Saigal, the editor and publisher of the well-known Hindi monthly "Chand" published, along with the special "Phansi" number of the "Chand" a twelve-page advertisement of Pandit Sunderlal's book, of which advertisement over ten thousand copies were circulated. As this special number was proscribed by the U. P. Government in December last, it is reasonable to suppose that the vigilant Government and their more vigilant C. I. D. knew something of the advertisement. But the Government took no action in respect of the forthcoming publication by an enquiry or otherwise. The book was published on March 18 and between that date and the 20th some thirteen hundred copies were posted by the publishers. Then on the latter day Government suddenly proscribed the advertisement, which had been published broadcast eight months before and held up in the post the copies of the book which they had not read. On the afternoon of the 20th two copies of the book were purchased by the Superintendent of Police, and on March 22 the book was formally proscribed. As the book is over two thousand pages in length, we join the "Pioneer" in congratulating the Government reviewer and the Chief Secretary "on their intense application to duty and their powers of rapid assimilation."

If the proscription should stand, it would mean a terrible blow to the author and to the publisher who, we understand, has invested no less than Rs. 25,000 in the venture. There was absolutely no need for the Government to fly into a panic. They could not be unaware of the advertisement of the book or of the fact that the book was more or less an adaptation of Major B. D. Basu's (Retired I.M.S.) "The Rise of Christian Power in India", a book which has been recommended to the M.A. students of History by the Allahabad University. If they had still any fears about the book, they could easily have arranged with the publisher for an examination of the proofs before the actual publication. As it is, they have proscribed a book after but a perfunctory examination and confiscated all available copies in a manner calculated to harass the author and the publisher.

As we understand that a legal case is pending to decide whether the book contains sedious matter likely to bring Government into contempt, we shall not discuss the merits of the book from our knowledge of Major Basu's work, on which it is based. But we cannot help contrasting Government's attitude towards this book with that towards books like Miss Mayo's "Mother India". The "Pioneer" cites a fresh case of a favoured publication. On reading a copy of the just published Life of General Dyer by Mr. Colvin, the Editor of the "Pioneer" felt it his duty to bring it to the knowledge of the Government of India, that the book "was calculated to rouse the worst passions of His Majesty's Indian subjects" and that it deserved to be proscribed in India. The official written to, replied that he had not himself read the book but, "granting everything you say about it and its probable effects, I fear it would not be consistent with our present policy to exclude it." "Present policy" indeed! Is the reference in the official's reply to the policy of tolerating a book like "Mother India", which maligns only the people and praises the Government, or the policy of proscribing Mr. Minney's "Siva", which censures both the people and Government, or the policy of proscribing a history of India based on a well-known text-book? The official goes on to say: "However much we desire to moderate the acuteness of the present political controversies, ... it would be difficult to foresee the end if we took action which would be represented as censuring the expression of political opinion." Most admirable indeed is this solicitude for the right of free speech. Only, it is a little one-sided. However, there is at least one consolation in Government's discriminating proscription. For, as Mahatmaji says: "The Government are by such acts providing us with easy methods of civil disobedience, should it be necessary for us next year to undertake it on a large scale."

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

—:o:—

Much fulsome praise has been bestowed by the British Press on President Hoover on the occasion of his installation as the Head of the American Republic. Advantage was taken of his inaugural speech to protest British innocence of any feelings save those of cousinly love for America. The protestations are sincere as a longed-for consummation. And yet points of conflict are multiplying instead of disappearing. We have not yet heard the last of Naval Equality. Meanwhile, a first class political sensation was created by the Geneva correspondent of an American Paper who accused Sir Austen Chamberlain of criticising the value of the Kellogg Pact. The allegation has been denied and repeated. We have therefore, not yet heard the last of this either. On the top of it comes the decision of the General Electric Company to keep out American investors, thus almost precipitating a grave crisis in international finance. Why is there this 'Anglo-American Malaise', as it has been rightly called, notwithstanding sincere intentions to the contrary? The answer, in one word, is Imperialism. The British Empire, as the reservations in the Kellogg Pact and the policy of Imperial Preference clearly prove, is to be insulated economically and politically against the rest of the world. Conflicts, especially with a sister Imperialist country, whose economic and financial interests are spread over the whole world, are inevitable although they will do no good to either of them or to the world at large. What is required is a fundamental change in the conception of what is to-day unfortunately, but quite rightly, known as the British Empire. The British group of nations must give up the sordid greed of economic or political gain at the expense of the rest of the world. Its one and only justification can be the good of the world. This change in conception will give a useful lead to America or for that matter every other country in the world. It is not difficult either. Englishmen are very eloquent in lecturing to the Indians on the cramping narrowness of nationalism. They can easily get rid of the cramping narrowness—just one degree wider—of the motley-nationalism implied in the British Empire. Unless this is done the world will go its present tragic way whether the British Empire is ruled by a Baldwin, a MacDonald or a Lloyd George.

THE ART OF WHITE RUSSIA.

—:o:—

NEW TENDENCIES AND DEVELOPMENTS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In the family of Soviet Republics White Russia occupies altogether a special place. First of all she is the advanced post on the boundary with the countries of the West and for that reason more than any other part of the Union has suffered the horrors of war at first in the Russo-German and later in the Civil and the Polish Soviet war.

White Russian art which previous to the Revolution did not have any definitely expressed features, is now rapidly advancing in its development. In the most various spheres of art-culture new growth is observed which is replacing the former provincial Great Russian culture. If before the Revolution White Russian art was but an ethnographic art of the common people, we at present have many examples, where White Russian art, whether this be painting, music, the theatre, the cinema, or art literature is becoming the indigenous factor and is taking one of the first places in the general Soviet art culture.

REALISTIC TYPE OF ART.

During the one decade of existence of the White Russian S.S.R a number of White Russian painters appear, who work closely attached to the sources of their own national culture. On the whole the pictorial art of White Russia is realistic. The artists reflect in their work the scenery and the life of their own country; such are the works of the painter Volkoy, who gives us brilliant but softened landscapes of the Western Dvina and other localities of White Russia. The works of the painter Y. Pena present us a whole gallery of types and genres from the life of the provincial Jews. In the person of the painter Vier White Russia has the painter of the history of the Revolution. His works reflect the epoch of the peasant insurrection in 1863, which was led by the popular chief Kastus Kalinivasky. Then there are a number of works from the epoch of 1905, when at the first outburst of the Revolution the country was drenched in blood. And finally the October Revolution is also depicted in a number of works. The works of the painter V. Kudrevitch show very pleasantly in their soft coloring in a somewhat stilted form the White Russian village.

PUPILS OF FALKA.

The young painters who only finished their education after October should be placed in a special group. Among them should be mentioned Filippovitch, Zolin, N. Kaspilansky, all pupils of the painter Falka, who transfer his method of painting upon White Russian ground. Their work which is entirely realistic in content gives not a few images of the White Russian peasant, the townsmen and the workers.

Mark Shagall who has obtained world renown is a native of White Russia, although somewhat estranged from it; his first works are a reflection the lifef of the White Russian Jews. The sculptor Waschaninov, living in Paris is also a White Russian.

CONTEMPORARY ARTISTS.

Among the contemporary makers of White Russia the painter Brazer is enjoiying first class renown. His drawings and studies in ink show him as a great artist, who distinctly and with confidence masters this technique. He has given a number of portraits of contemporary political and social leaders of White Russia, as well as social scenes. Besides Brazer is known as a sculptor. Among the few sculptors in White Russia, the artist Grube is holding first place. His busts and statues partly of gypsom are interesting aside from their mastership because he selects for his subject actual themes of our epoch. Among his works is a very fine statue of V. I Lenin and a number of heads and busts giving types of peasants and workers.

GRAPHIC WORK.

In speaking of White Russian graphics, it should be noted that the ancestor of all masters of graphics in White Russia was Francisk Scorina, a well known Russian painter of the biginning of the 16th century. Title pages and book marks of his works laid the basis for an artistic design of the White Russian book. The work of corina and other later masters is closely related to the folk ornaments particularly taken from the famous Slutzk Bolts which for several countries were worked in gold thread.

At present there are a number of artists who devote themselves to graphics and the ornamentation of books. Among them we should note the already mentioned Brazer, and particularly Ydovin, a talented master of xenography. Besides some charact-

Continued on page

REFORM OF INDIAN BANKING

—:o:—

CULTIVATE A SWADESHI OUTLOOK.

(BY T. R. S. IYER.)

It is the considered opinion of many prominent people that Empires are built on commerce and ruled by commerce. Unless you build your commerce, you cannot build your Indian Empire and rule over it. If you want to build your business, you have to co-operate with your bankers and support them in all possible ways. The prosperity of the merchant lies in the prosperity of the bankers and vice versa.

PATRONIZE SWADESHI BANKS.

Whenever you have any banking transaction, patronise your own banks. You cannot say that there are not banks to undertake your business. We have to-day many an institution comparing favourably with any foreign one. For your information, here is a list which you may well take advantage of:

Banks	Important Offices
Central Bank of India	In all Presidency Towns.
Punjab National Bank	In all Presidency Towns. (except Madras).
Indian Bank	Madras
Bank of India	Bombay and Calcutta
Bank of Baroda	Bombay and Provincial
Bank of Mysore	Provincial

The first three are entirely Indian in every respect under the management of the real fathers of Indian Banking, namely Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, Lala Harkisen Lal and Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya respectively. I should say to my countrymen who are businessmen:—"Besides your own patronage, you can do something more. You are all members of your Trade Association. You can recruit your brother mercants to the good cause of Indian Banking. You can ask your Association to patronise the Indian Banks."

THE UNEMPLOYED.

There is a great opportunity waiting for you. India to-day has thousand and one opportunities. This is what I should say to the unemployed educated youth. The most important of them are Banking Insurance. In India, what is required is not an opportunity for every man, but a man for every opportunity. I suppose you are not engaged whole day in looking after a job for you. In your spare time, when you are yourself well-placed, educate the public on ideas of banking, insurance and investment. Survey the potentialities and banking needs of your locality and make a report to the nearest Indian Bank. Find out the people who have not insured their lives and try to persuade them to take a policy. Impress upon them the benefits of insurance protection. If you can show that you are able to influence the business of your local bank and the local insurance company or the agent, you have then laid the foundation for the successful, building up of your career.

VALUE OF PATIENT WORK.

You may not be a financial success in the beginning. Remember Rome was not built in a day. The Auditors and Accountants who are crying that there is no work can educate the local merchant and businessmen on the necessity for the keeping of proper accounts and the necessity for an audit. Your commodity is audit and accountancy. You can only dispose of them if you are able to show the benefits of such system.

In conclusion, I have to state with the firmest conviction that has been forced upon affter a study of the life of the leading men and after a study of history of the leading nations of the world, that no progress is possible or even dreamed of unless the people are aroused to a sense of their national patriotism and national sentiment and national self-consciousness. I have shown within a narrow compass some of the problems that face all people to-day. I hope our Indian Bankers will now form themselves into an Association as suggested for the discussion of the problems dealt with here in short the actual working of which is a matter for detailed consideration.

Notes of the Day.

Inevitable.

It was inevitable that the rapidly growing gulf between the Right and Left wings of British Labour should express itself in a sharp divergence of views regarding a Labour Government's policy if it came to power. The resolution passed at Carlisle on Wednesday at the Conference of the Independent Labour Party under the chairmanship of Mr. Maxton instructing Labour members of the House of Commons to vote against war credits is an indication that the Left wing has succeeded in the Conference in vindicating the pacifist policy which is a cardinal plank in its programme. Such a policy alone will make disarmament effective and practical, but it is to be seen whether a Labour Government headed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will do anything else than ignore the Carlisle resolution.

A Model Conference.

The fifth session of the Kathiawar Political Conference at Morvi was in many respects a model conference. In the first place it was marked by complete co-operation between the State authorities and the people, a fact which is creditable in view of the frivolous restrictions put on similar conferences in some other States. The Maharaja Saheb of Morvi gave the Conference every possible facility, received distinguished visitors as his own guests and regularly attended the sittings of the Conference. Nothing less could be expected from a Prince who is known for his progressive views. The President's speech, as we pointed out before, was thoroughly plain-spoken and practical. The resolutions of the Conference were bold and emphatic, the principal ones adopting the Nehru Scheme relating to the States and urging the Princes to abide by it and to introduce responsible Government in their States.

A Good Beginning.

No less important was the resolution calling upon the people to support the Swaraj movement in the whole of India, to enlist themselves as Congress members and to work out the Congress constructive programme with special reference to the promotion of Khaddar and the removal of untouchability. Indeed the Conference began practical work straightway. Mahatma Gandhi having appealed for Rs. 5,000 as an earnest of future work against untouchability, the Conference immediately contributed Rs. 8,000, the Maharaja Saheb himself donating the sum of Rs. 5,000 asked for by Gandhiji. Let us hope that the Ruler will follow up his generous gift with more efforts to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference.

Prohibition Campaign.

"Young India" publishes a good scheme for an All-India Prohibition Campaign, prepared by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress. The scheme requires each Provincial Congress Committee to appoint a special prohibition sub-committee to supervise the campaign in its province and requires the sub-committee to take the initiative in establishing a wide net-work of anti-drink Sabhas in as many towns as possible, the Sabhas being composed of all those who believe in prohibition, but may not necessarily be Congressmen. The Sabhas are expected, as part of their propaganda, to take pledges from all persons promising to abstain from liquor and drugs. We would request the Central Committee, which includes Mr. Rajagopalachari himself, not to leave too much to the initiative of terribly preoccupied Provincial Committees or to ill-equipped though enthusiastic volunteers but to supply to them the necessary literature, including pamphlets, leaflets, folk-songs, posters, mottoes, statistical tables, charts, etc. Methods of propaganda that have been proved effective in America should be studied and adapted to Indian conditions.

A Thought for the Day.

"You may rely upon it that if there be a judgment of nations—as I believe there is—as for individuals, our children, in no distant generations, must pay the penalty which we have purchased by neglecting our duty to the population of India.....I say a government like that has some fatal defect which at some distant time must bring disaster and humiliation to the Government and to the people on whose behalf it rules."

JOHN BRIGHT.

VICEREGAL CABINET IN A FIX.

President Patel Reserves Ruling

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT

"Misconception of the Powers of Chair"

NEW DELHI, April 4.

General anticipations in the lobby that Mr. Crerar would make a comprehensive statement of the Government view regarding the Public Safety Bill were realised when immediately after the President took the Chair Mr. Crerar rose to make the statement. He said the President's remarks were based on what the President conceived to be the Chair's powers. The Government had given careful consideration to those views and found that these were based partly on a misunderstanding of facts and partly on a misconception of the powers of the Chair. He maintained that the discussion on the Bill would not prejudice the Meerut trial.—A. P.

CAN'T PREVENT TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Crerar, continuing, pointed out that the President had not objected to anything that was said on behalf of the Government by Sir B. L. Mitter, the Law Member, when he moved the consideration of the Bill on the 28th March on the ground that the discussion infringed the Standing Order. The President could, under the Standing Order, regulate the course of business and not prevent business being transacted. Mr. Crerar promised fullest co-operation on behalf of Government to regulate the course of the discussion. The House was seized of the Bill and it was beyond the powers of the Chair to withhold the Bill from consideration. Therefore the Government regretted their inability to accept the President's suggestion and were of the opinion that the Bill should be proceeded with.

Pandit Motilal Nehru suggested that Sir Darcy Lindsay and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya wanted time to consider the long and learned statement of the Home Member and express their views before the President gave his ruling.

The President agreed with the party leaders and asked the Home Member to circulate copies so as to enable the President and the House to give their considered opinion.

Mr. Crerar remarked: In that case I would request when you (President) announce your conclusions, you will give me an opportunity of making a further statement as to the position of the Government.

The President remarked: The Chair will have to consider that.—A. P.

MR. CRERAR'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

FULL TEXT

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Mr. Crerar made the following statement in the Assembly to-day:—You drew the attention, Sir, of the Government last Tuesday to certain difficulties which you felt in connection with the further discussion in this House of the Public Safety Bill. I understand that your difficulty, put shortly, is that the case for the Bill and the case for the prosecution in the Meerut conspiracy case are substantially the same. Therefore it is not possible to argue the case for the Bill without arguing the case for the prosecution and making statements which are likely to prejudice the trial. You also suggested, if I understand you aright, that apart from the actual discussion in the House if the House accepts the Bill this will prejudice the trial. You doubt whether in these circumstances in the discharge of the power that you conceive the Chair to possess you can allow the Government to proceed further with the Bill at this stage and you have accordingly advised the Government either to postpone the Bill till the conclusion of the Meerut trial or to withdraw the Meerut case and then proceed with the Bill.

A MISUNDERSTANDING OF FACTS.

The Government have given their very careful consideration to these views. It appears to them that they rest in part on a misunderstanding of facts and in part on a misconception of the powers conferred upon the President by the Rules and Standing Orders of this Chamber. With regard to the first point the Government, in the discharge of their responsibilities, are entitled to ask this House to entrust them with certain powers. For this purpose, they do not require to refer to any detailed allegations which will be for the adjudication of a court and they are of the opinion that nothing need be said which would prejudice the matter which is before the court, namely, whether the thirty-one accused persons or any one of them have entered into a conspiracy to deprive the King-Emperor of the Sovereignty of British India nor can they agree to the proposition that if the House decided to place in the hands of the Government powers intended to prevent or check subversive propaganda in this country this act will, in any way, prejudice the decision of the question whether these accused persons have or have not entered into the conspiracy alleged against them. The principle of the Bill has already been subjected to a most comprehensive discussion in the two sessions and has recently been affirmed by the House by a substantial majority.

PRIMARY MATTER BEFORE HOUSE.

The primary matter now before the House is the consideration of the changes of detail made by the Select Committee in respect of the adequacy or reasonableness of the powers to be conferred and amendments of which Hon. members have given notice. It does not appear to Government that a discussion of these matters with due regard to the observance of rules prohibiting reference to facts whereon a judicial decision is pending need cause any inconvenience to the House or embarrassment to the Chair in maintaining the rules. This view is reinforced by the fact that you, Sir, found no occasion when the Law Member moved on the 28th March last that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, to object to anything that was then said on behalf of the Government on the ground that it infringed the provisions of Standing Order 21.

PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

The point, however, to which the Government attach the greatest importance is that in their opinion neither the legislative rules nor the Standing Orders confer on the President the powers which you apparently claim of refusing to allow further discussion of the Bill on the grounds suggested. Rules eight, twelve and twenty-three on which you appear to rely do not relate to the discussion of the Bill, their content being restricted to questions, resolutions and motions for adjournment. In the case of a bill the relevant powers of the President in the matter of debate are contained in Standing Order twenty-nine. It is his duty to see that the directions laid down therein are observed. The power vested in him to be exercised for the control of individual members speaking and cannot be employed for the purpose of preventing Government business from being transacted.

As I have already indicated the Government will give every assistance to the President in ensuring that on their part the rule which prohibits reference to matters of fact on which a judicial decision is pending is not violated and they have every confidence that you will be able to regulate the debate in accordance with rules of the House. But they must repeat that in their opinion no rule or Standing Order of this Chamber authorizes the President to decide whether the Government should or should not be allowed to proceed with legislation which it desires to submit for the consideration of this House in a case where all the requirements of the Rules and Standing Orders preliminary to the moving of a motion have been fulfilled as they have been in respect of this bill and must make it plain that the Government would regard any such claim as incompatible with the undoubted discretion of the Government under the constitution to decide what legislation it shall ask the House to pass and when, and the equally undoubted right of this House to decide whether it will discuss and pass a legislation so placed before it.

MATTER OF URGENT IMPORTANCE.

The House is now seized of the Bill and I submit that it is beyond the powers of the Chair to withhold the bill from consideration. In the circumstances you will understand that the Government regret to find themselves unable to accept either of the alternative suggestions you put before them. They regard the passing of the Bill as a matter of urgent importance to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities for the Government of the country and they could not contemplate the withdrawal of the criminal case the decision of which they regard as essential in the public interest. The submission of the Government therefore, is that in accordance with the rules of the House you should direct the House to proceed as soon as may be with the consideration of the Public Safety Bill.—A. P.

LONDON, April 3.

Lord Balfour is selling his London house and is likely to retire to Scotland after the general elections.—Free Press Beam Service.

NEW ORDER FOR OLD

—:o:—

Social Revolution Wanted in Society

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

FARRUKHABAD, April 1.
(Delayed in transmission).

The United Provinces Political Conference met again at 4-30 this afternoon. The pandal was much crowded. Hundreds of women delegates and visitors attended the Conference. As yesterday there were no purdahs or veils.

The first resolution passed to-day dealt with the formation of a national service in the province, the Provincial Congress Committee being asked to take steps in this behalf.

The next resolution which dealt with social evils, specially untouchability and drink and drugs, was also passed.

After much discussion the Conference passed the following resolution:

"The following recommendation be made to the A.I.C.C.: In the opinion of the Conference the great poverty and misery of Indian people are due not only to foreign exploitation of India but also to the economic structure of society which alien rulers support so that their exploitation may continue. In order, therefore, to remove this poverty and misery and to ameliorate conditions of Indian masses it is essential to make revolutionary changes in the present economic and social structure of society and to remove the gross inequities that subsist under it. As a first step to this end, it is essential that a provision be made for living wage for every worker and to tax heavily all unearned incomes and peasants to have adequate land and be protected from interference of all middlemen'.—Free Press.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS

—:o:—

SOCIALIST-BOURGEOISE GOVT. ANTICIPATED

VIENNA, April 3.

The Austrian Cabinet has resigned following the failure of Dr. Seipal, Federal Chancellor, to induce the Socialists and the Fascists to disband their respective private armies they had formed. It is anticipated a new Socialist-Bourgeoise Government would be formed.

Later, news tend to show that religious reasons contributed to Seipal's resignation. Dr. Seipal's repressive policy was becoming unpopular leading many people to forsake the Roman faith of which he was the local head.

It is understood the Pope was worried over these apostacies and Dr. Seipal consequently decided to relinquish his civil office which had proved so unpopular.—Free Press Beam Service.

CHAMBERLAIN-MUSSOLINI MEETING

PARIS, April 3.

The French Press is exhibiting a lively interest over the Chamberlain-Mussolini meeting.

"Temps" remarks the last meeting of these two statesmen at Leghorn was followed by the disappointing treaty of Trianon which gave Italy a position in Albania that caused considerable anxiety to other powers. The paper concludes that Sir Austen Cramberlain travels a good deal and never fails to establish direct contact with personalities who may be necessary for the furtherance of his policy.—Free Press Beam Service.

ROUNDUP OF COMMUNISTS

LONDON, April 4.

Reports have been received here of the round-up of Communists in Bulgaria and Lithuania.—Free Press Beam Service.

THE EAST AFRICAN FEDERATION

—:o:—

PRINCIPLE ACCEPTED BY BRITISH CABINET

LONDON, April 4.

"The Daily Mail's" political correspondent states Sir Samuel Wilson, permanent Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, is leaving for Africa by the end of the week. The same correspondent adds that in spite of denials, the Cabinet has approved of the principle of the Federation of East African territories though naturally no action will be taken in that direction till Mr. Wilson reports and there is Parliamentary discussion thereon.—Free Press Beam Service.

"WE ARE NOT FOOLS"

—:o:—

Thomas on I. L. P. Resolution

LABOUR'S ELECTION PROGRAMME UNVEILED

LONDON, April 4.

Labour's election programme was partly unveiled by Mr. J. H. Thomas at Plymouth.

Extension of school-leaving age by a year and additional pensions at 65 would enable 350,000 workers to retire. These measures would provide jobs for 600,000 workers.

Replying to a question regarding the resolution of the Independent Labour Party on war credits Thomas said. We are not fools, Disarmament can only be effected by establishing confidence and getting nations to fall into line".—Reuter.

LORD IRWINS' VISIT TO ENGLAND.

—:o:—

NOT TO ATTEND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

LONDON, April 3.

The India Office announces that Lord Irwin has been reluctantly compelled to refuse invitations to attend social functions of a public nature during his stay in England as he does not intend to be in London except when necessary for official work in the India Office.—Reuter.

PERSIA AND SOVIET.

—:o:—

RECIPROCAL EFFECT TO KELLOGG PACT GIVEN.

LONDON, April 3.

Moscow.—The Persian Ambassador has signed the Moscow Protogol giving, immediate reciprocal effect to the Kellogg Pact.—Reuter.

EXPLORING TRACKLESS AREAS OF INDIA.

—:o:—

MOST MODERN ARMOURED CAR INSPECTION AT INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, April 3.

A large crowd was much interested in the appearance at Whitehall of the most modern armoured car fitted with pneumatic tyres and long tapering bonnet and flanked with wireless aerials with the centre turret surmounted by a dome from which peep two machine-guns and searchlight. The car stopped at the India Office and was inspected by Sir Claud Jacob. It is intended for use in the trackless areas of India.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S NEW BISHOP

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 3.

Rev. C. R. Dyke Acland, Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the Diocese of Bombay has been appointed Bishop of Bombay in place of the Right Rev. E. J. Palmer when the latter retires in September.—A. P.

"MODERN FORM OF SLAVERY"

Attack on Worker's Right to Strike

MR. CHAMANLAL ON "PANICKY LEGISLATION"

NEW DELHI, April 4.

The Trade Disputes Bill was further discussed clause by clause. Definition of "public utility service" was reached when Mr. Chamanlal wanted to deal with it along with clause fifteen and so wanted clause fifteen to be taken up first.

Sir B. N. Mitra opposed the suggestion and considered the disposal of clause two essential preliminary to the disposal of later clauses.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar maintained that the interpretation of clauses should be taken after substantial clauses have been passed.

The President allowed Clause Fifteen to be taken up.—A. P.

"A DEADLY WEAPON."

Dewan Chamanlal next moved for the deletion of Clause 16. He said that the clause was calculated to make general and sympathetic strikes illegal. Such legislation which was in existence in England had been regarded as most deadly weapon in the hands of the employers. Dealing with sympathetic strike Dewan Chamanlal said that the Government did not realise that modern industry could notbe shut up in watertight compartments. One industry—say coal—was interdependent on another industry like railways, though legally both were independent of each other. Now if there was a strike in the coal industry and a sympathetic strike in the Railways—the carriers of coal would it be illegal?

Sir B. Mitra: Yes, if the conditions satisfied those laid down in this Bill.

Continuing Dewan Chamanlal said that was not equitable. The speaker held that Government had not considered the serious consequences of one day's general strike and he reminded the House that similar legislation had been attempted in England but the Government had to give in. He warned the House that the Bill would not prevent strikes or bring in an era of industrial peace; on the other hand it would lead to unprecedented and undreamt of trouble in the industry.

DEWAN CHAMANIALY'S CHALLENGE

Proceeding Dewan Chamanlal said that capital had been made of the allegation that Labour was being exploited by politicians. Dewan Chamanlal challenged anyone to show that during the last nine years a single strike had been instigated by politicians to serve their own ends. On the other hand those who professed so great a sympathy for Labour and according to their own declaration wished to save Labour from political exploitation were daily exploiting it for their own sealfish ends.

WORKER'S RIGHT TO STRIKE.

Strikes and direct action were the sanction behind workmens demands and it was designed to take away that right from them. There was no greater slavery than to compel a man to work against his will or to take away the liberty to sell or withhold a commodity (in this case, Labour Every worker had the right to coerce Government if the latter was in the wrong and if the grievances of Labour were not redressed.

When the Central Muslim group could coerce Government, occasionally by refusing their votes, when even the nominated members could coerce the Government by withholding co-operation from the Government why should not the Government officials corece Government?

If the Law Member could not define yesterday who a landowner was, how much more difficult it should be to define the vague expression "severe prolonged general hardship".

At this stage the President adjourned the House and intimated that the Assembly's views on Mr. Crear's statement regarding the Public Safety Bill would be heard at the commencement of the days business tomorrow.—A. P.

PANICKY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Chamanlal moved the deletion of Clause 15. He described the Bill as a panicky piece of legislation and held the clause under discussion would stave off a strike and thereby take away the workers' right to strike.

Further, it was not practical politics to have legislation which they could not enforce for, besides the penal clauses Government could not find accomodation to imprison a vast number of people and lastly it was idle talk to say that they could find trained men to run any public utility service within 15 days.

If the Government wanted to copy the English legislation they should first have relief measures like Maternity Benefit Act, Old Age Pensions Act, and provisions for unemployment doles.

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Chalmers, on the other hand, felt that the clause was entirely for the protection of the public. He knew cases where the public as a whole was willing to forego some of its privileges if that were for the general good.

COMMUNISTS AND COLONEL.

Col Gidney told the House that he had been opposing the penal clauses of the Bill from the beginning but the attitude of Railwaymen's Federation in electing two Communists from the International had changed his decision.

HOLD OVER PENAL CLAUSES.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar felt that it was useless to penalise the workers after they had gone on strike. He held that it was not becoming of the Government to legislate for forced labour in the country after they had got international status for it. He suggested that the penal clauses of the Bill be held over till the Government had adequate experience of the Bill.

Mr. Munshi thought that the clause would make strikes impossible, for the moment anyone gave 15 days' notice, his employer could retaliate by giving a counter-notice of a lockout.

Mr. Shah Niwaz opposed the amendment and held that private right should not be used to inconvenience the public.

INEQUITABLE.

Mr. Aney said the difficulties of the employer were the opportunities of the workmen and inconveniences to the public resulted in public sympathy which in its turn was instrumental in bringing about a settlement advantageous to Labour, Mr. Aney said it was inequitable on the part of the Government to impose conditions for notice when it was not prepared to give any safeguards of service to Labour.

Mr. Jogiah criticised the measure as

Continued on next page.

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STILL KEPT IN SOLITARY CELLS

Bail Refused to Mr. Joshi

—:o:—

PROMISE OF BETTER TREATMENT TO LABOUR LEADERS NOT YET MATERIALISED

MEERUT, April 4.

The undertrial prisoners in the Meerut "Conspiracy" case have sent complaints in regard to their treatment.

Six of them are still kept in solitary cells, where they were put up first, with this change that their doors are kept open. Mosquitos abound in these cells and there is no arrangement for any light. These cells are now termed as "Non-association cells," a new word for the old cells.

The barracks in which others are kept are not at all cool or well ventilated. They are put in these barracks with other undertrial prisoners accused of decoity and other similar offences. As regards the jail food being supplemented by food from outside, the jail authorities have not yet given any definite or encouraging reply to the suggestions made by the Defence Counsel.

The Sevasangh is doing its bit by providing some fruits etc. to the accused persons in jail. No arrangement of supplementing food cooked by private people has so far materialised.—Free Press.

BAIL REFUSED TO MR. JOSHI

—:o:—

GOVT SANCTION TO PROSECUTE IS NO TANGIBLE PROOF BUILT, SAYS DEFENCE COUNSEL

MEERUT, April 4.

The District Magistrate to-day rejected the bail application on behalf of Mr. Puranchand Joshi, accused in the case under Section 121A.

Mr. Piareylal Sharma, Advocate arguing on behalf of Mr. Joshi said that the restrictions with regard to the grant of bail under Section 497 Criminal Procedure Code applied only to cases punishable with death or transportation for life but did not apply to offences punishable only with transportation or imprisonment. He further contended that Section 121A did not come within the purview of the restrictions. He quoted a decision of Mr. Justice Dayle in Three Rangoon and also a decision of the Acting Judicial Commissioner Nagpur in which this interpretation of Section 497 had been upheld.

NOT A SOUND ARGUMENT AGAINST BAIL.

The argument advanced by the Crown Counsel yesterday, said Mr. Sharma, namely that the sanction of the Government of India had been obtained prior to filing of the case was not sufficient reasonable ground for believing that the accused was guilty of the offence with which he was charged.

Further no plausible evidence had been adduced by the prosecution to show that the accused had conspired to overthrow the present Government by armed insurrection. The mere possession of literature of a certain type did not prove the accused's connection with alleged Communist conspiracy. The accused was a student of sociology and economics and as such he was required to be familiar with the Workers and Peasants' Party he been living in a hostel approved by the University and could have had no time to go and get mixed with Communists.

WON'T SERVE ENDS OF JUSTICE.

If at any time he had been associated with the Workers and Peasants' party he did so not with criminal intent but he had been carried away by his youthful enthusiasm. He had been preparing to appear for the final LL.B. examination and if he was prevented from doing so by reason of his detention in jail it would not serve the ends of justice.—A. P.

MR. LANGFORD JAMES' OBJECTION.

Mr. Langford James answering the legal points raised by Mr. Sharma quoted a Full Bench decision of Rangoon High Court in Five Rangoon in which the interpretation quoted by Mr. Sharma had been over-ruled and it had been held that restrictions contemplated by Section 497 Cr. P. C. applied to offences punishable either with death or with transportation only as well as to those offences which were punishable with either of these punishments alternatively. This decision, Mr. James contended, automatically overruled the finding of the Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, which was based on Rangoon Three.

Mr. James reiterated his argument about the sanction of the Government prior to prosecution being launched. Reverting to the presence of tangible evidence about which point had been made by counsel for Mr. Joshi Mr. James invited the Court's attention to the search list made on the occasion of the search of the accused's house.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

Among the books and documents seized were "India's Problem and Its Solution" by M. N. Roy, "Sunday Workers", a well-known Communist paper and "Revolution", the organ of "the Bombay branch of this "conspiracy".

According to the Public Prosecutor there were typed letters from Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad to "Comrade Joshi". Mr. James read extracts from the letters written by Mr. Joshi to Mr. Muzaffar Ahmad, accused, as also to Mr. Palme Dutt, a member of the Third International. These letters, said the Public Prosecutor were intercepted in England and photographed copies of them would be proved. In one letter the accused orders a good deal of Communist literature and in another he rejoices at the formation of Workers and Peasants parties with a view to work among the workers and peasants of Gorakhpur and Meerut as also at the starting of the paper "Krantikari" as the organ of this Party.

The learned Magistrate upheld the views advanced by the Public Prosecutor and rejected the bail application but remarked that Mr. Joshi's case was a hard one and the Magistrate and the Crown would have no objection to his taking his examination in jail if the University authorities allowed him to do so.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD CONDEMNS GOVT. REPRESSION

—:o:—

SYMPATHY WITH LABOUR LEADERS

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

At a meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad held under the auspices of the Independence League this evening resolutions were passed condemning the action of the Government in wholsale arrests of Labour leaders, sympathising with their families and asking the people to strive for achievement of independence.—Free Press.

CONVICTED FOR KAKORI DAY SPEECHES

—:o:—

LAHORE YOUTHS' BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED

LAHORE, April 4.

Mr. Justice Dalip Singh at the High Court to-day rejected the bail applications pending the hearing of appeals of Mr. Mehta Anandkishore and Mr. Ahmadin, who were convicted by Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, of sedition in connection with speeches made by them on Kakori Day.

His Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel disallowed the contention that the sanction of the Governor in Council had not been proved holding that the order bearing the signature of the Chief Secretary was sufficient proof of the fact that the prosecution of the accused had been sanctioned by the Governor in Council as stated therein.

Regarding the second contention that the order of sanction quoted certain passages purporting to be from the speeches of the accused which were not found in the speech proved in the court indicating that the prosecution was actually sanctioned on the strength of the passages which had not been proved against the accused while the actual conviction was based on a speech which was not the basis of the sanction, His Lordship held that it was none of his business to go behind the grounds on which the Governor in Council granted the sanction for prosecution, being satisfied that such sanction was actually granted.

In rejecting the bail application His Lordship ordered that the hearing of the appeals should be expedited.—A. P.

NIZAM AT MYSORE

—:o:—

CROWDS CHEER ALONG THE STREETS

MYSORE, April 4.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam and his party arrived here this morning at 8-30. The Nizam was received by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The Dewan of Mysore, State officials and non-officials were present at the station. The Nizam accompanied by the Maharaja drove in State coach through cheering crowds to the Statue Square where flowers were presented to the Royal visitor by the President of the Municipality.—Free Press.

NIZAM LEAVES BANGALORE

—:o:—

VISIT TO MYSORE

MADRAS, April 1.

After staying for four days, His Excellency The Nizam with his party left Bangalore yesterday night in a special train for Mysore. The Nizam is expected here on the 6th and leaves for Hyderabad the next day.—Free Press.

MR. RAMANAND CHATTERJEE'S SERMON TO STUDENTS

AHMEDABAD, April 3.

Addressing a public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Youth League, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, editor of "Modern Review" said that the main work of the students was study including study of contemporary events. Those students who devoted their whole time to social and political movements should not masquerade as students. Taking part in social and political movements should be their subsidiary work and not main work.—A. P.

POLISH POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD

—:o:—

SOVIET DELEGATE FOUUD WITH COCAINE

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

LONDON, April 4.

Warsaw.—Mr. Ivan Apanasewicz, member of Soviet Trade Delegation to Berlin, who was arrested at Baranowicze, the frontier station of which he is a native, owing to inadequate passport has shot dead a Polish Police official and seriously injured another and attempted to commit suicide, slightly injuring his own head. The Police allege that Mr. Apanasewicz was doped as cocaine was found on him.—Reuter.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED

—:o:—

GOVT. SUSTAINS TWO DEFEATS

CALCUTTA, April 3.

After a brief sitting lasting only for one hour, the Bengal Legislative Council was prorogued.

The Government sustained two defeats to-day, one on the question of remuneration to Press workers and the other for Government's inaction in the direction of mitigating vagrancy problem. Subject to these cuts the House voted Rs. 24,21,000 for stationery and printing, Rs. 3,43,000 under the head 'miscellaneous' Rs. 6,22,000 for expenditure in England, Rs. 11,70,000 for loans and advances and Rs. 4,500 for interest on other obligations. This concluded the Budget session of the Bengal Legislative Council.—Free Press.

AGRAWAL MAHASABHA

AJMER, April 2.

Brisk preparations are going on for the holding of the session of the Agrawal Mahasabha here on the 10th, 11th and 12th inst. A big pandal is being erected. The President-elect, Raja Govindlal Pitty, arrives here on the 9th inst when a procession will be arranged.—Free Press.

PESHAWAR TO MELBOURNE FLIGHT

—:o:—

LONDON, April 3.

Singapore.—Flying Officer Murray, accompanied by his wife, who is flying in Gipsy Moth aeroplane from Peshawar to Melbourne has arrived here.—Reuter.

WHAT FLEET STREET RETAILS FOR BRITISH CONSUMPTION

LONDON, April 3.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Daily Mail" booms the fact Aga Khan might lead a new organisation just floated by the Indian Muslims styled All-India Mojliss with its objects self-government for India with separate electorates and based on principle of co-operation with moderate Hindus. The correspondent states this new body is regarded as the most important political development of recent years.—Free Press Beam Service.

THE ART OF WHITE RUSSIA

(Continued from page 6.)

eristic landscapes Ydovin executed a whole series of scenes from the life of the provincial Jew.

ART EXPONENTS FROM PEASANT CLASS.

In this brief sketch it is possible to note but in general outline the status of contemporary pictorial art in White Russian: entering upon the second decade of its existence. White Russian S.S.R. has a number of great masters who possess their own schools. Simultaneously the all White Russian Union of Painters and a number of art schools are preparing a new generation of artists. The development of other branches of art culture in White Russia proceeds by a not less rapid pace, than the pictorial arts. It might suffice to show that in a number of centres of the White Russian Republic there are various literary groupings and not a few writers and poets from the rank of workers and peasants. Among them are such who have become known even beyond White Russia, such as Yanko Kupala, Jukub Kallas and T. Gertne. Not less active in development is the White Russian theatre, music and cinema. Workers of the White Russian stage react sensibly to the artistic tastes of the public and try to meet the contemporary demand.

The newly organized White Russian Academy of Science at the centre of White Russia in Minsk will, still to a greater degree, add to the demands of the public and try to meet contemporary demand.

FIRST REGULAR NIGHT AIR MAIL

—:o:—

LONDON, April 4.

The Air Union is starting next week between Le Bourget and Croydon the first regular night air mail in the world. The Mail will fly every night except on Surdays. No passengers will be carried. Goods and mails handed in at Paris late in the night will be delivered in London for the first post.—Reuter.

Cairo.—The Indian Air Mail has arrived at Gaza with Air Vice-Marshal Sir Vyell Vyvyan as the sole passenger.—Reuter.

MORE TRIBAL SUPPORT FOR AMANULLAH

—:o:—

TROUBLE ON FRONTIER

ROBBER CHIEF'S ARMY DEFEATED

THALL CITY, April 3.

Namburdar of Wardag who came here recently states Wardog is a place 20 miles from Kabul and the tribes inhabiting this area are now waiting for the success of Amanullah Khan's arms. Recently they have an encounter with a detachment of Bacha Sacha's infantry who were worsted by them in a kind of guerilla warfare and the tribes captured 800 rifles of Bacha Sacha's army.—Free Press.

ALI AHMED JAN CROSSES FRONTIER

NEW DELHI, April 4.

News has been received that Ali Ahmed Jan crossed the border at Chaman yesterday on his way to join Amanullah.—A. P.

WHAT CAUSES ANXIETY TO BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

AFGHAN AGENTS' ATTEMPTS TO DRAW TRIBES INTO WHIRLPOOL

DELHI, April 4.

It is learnt that with increasing perplexity of the Afghan situation the danger of British tribes becoming involved is causing some anxiety. It will be recalled that Sir Norman Bolton's influence was mainly instrumental in keeping the Mohmands from involving themselves in the original rising against Amanullah and since then he and his officers have continued successfully to keep British tribes out of the trouble.

The situation is well in hand but agents of the various Afghan parties have not been idle and they have been trying to draw the tribes into the whirlpool.

It is of course difficult to ensure that propagandists of various sections do not get into direct touch from the Afghan side with the British tribesmen but emissaries of this kind have throughout displayed preference for using the safer and easier British Indian route for moving from point to point on the border and prevention of this abuse is one of the chief problems presenting themselves to the Frontier Administration by the present turmoil on the other side of the Durand line.—A. P.

TROUBLE ON FRONTIER

—:o:—

TRIBAL NOT RELIGIOUS

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Thall April 3.—The fight between Shias and Sunnis is fast taking acute turn. The tribal territory is now convulsed by another impending conflagration. The fighting zone is now located at Qalaya. The Afridis have reached the field of hostility.

It is reported Mullah Sahib of Terah has called on Wazir, Khoedad, Khels and several other prominent people among the tribes and has invited them for his help, himself promising to bear all expenses. It is now almost definitely ascertained that the nature of the fight is not religious but tribal. Further developments are expected.—Free Press.

ULEMAS SUPPORT AMANULLAH

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 3.

A report of a Conference of Maliks Ulemas and their followers held in Spinkhash, an independent territory, has been received to-day. Shilman, a Mullah, initiated the debate on the Afghanistan question. There was a good deal of discussion as to whether the measures introduced by ex-King Amanullah Khan were or were not contrary to the spirit of Islam. The Conference, it is reported after mature deliberation declared that Amanullah Khan was not fair however much the so-called reforms may have placed him in a precarious need, whatever the case may be the Pathans do not at all tolerate this contamination of their religion and culture by methods of recent growth. But it was finally decided by the Conference to give their support to Amanullah Khan.—Free Press

"TIMES" ON PRESIDENT PATEL'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

"MORE CREDITABLE TO HIS HEART THAN HEAD."

LONDON, April 4.

"The Times" in a leader on the Indian arrests expresses the opinion that the reasons for Hon. Mr. Patel's barring the Public Safety Bill discussion in the Indian Legislative Assembly seem to be more creditable to his heart than his head, and it is very improbable that the Government of India will accept Mr. Patel's suggestion to postpone the Bill or drop the Meerut proceedings "The Times" says that the arrests suggest that Lord Irwin who is notably sympathetic with legitimate Indian aspirations is simultaneously alive to his first responsibility of maintaining Law and Order.—Reuter.

IS IT RUSH FOR MOSCOW GOLD OR ELECTION STUNT?

—:o:—

Motive Behind British Trade Delegation to Soviet

PARIS, April 4.

The Berlin correspondent of "Le Matin" states, according to a message from Moscow, that the British Trade delegation to Soviet Russia does not seem to have led to any appreciable result and there was no longer any question of re-establishment of Anglo-Soviet commercial relations.

It is reported that the Soviet Press which formerly attached great importance to the Trade Mission now describes it as a clever political manoeuvre on the eve of the General Elections.

A special correspondent of the "Daily News" with the Trade Delegation states the Soviet Government have given secret instructions to the press of that country to cease attacks on England and have instructed the suspension of even the film "Storm over Asia" of which report was sent earlier. The authorities are reported to be anxious to impress on the visitors with the immensity of Soviet market. The correspondent adds, "Already businessmen are rushing towards Moscow, British, Americans, and Germans, competing with each other in applying for visas for passports.—Free Press Beam Service.

"MODERN FORM OF SLAVERY"

Continued from previous page.

being far wider than it should have been.

WHY THIS "HOWL"?

Sir Darcy Lindsay asked why this howl against this clause which was not more penal than the clause in the Post Office Act. How had Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, a member of the Bombay Corporation, forgotten that the Bombay sweepers had the same penal provisions against them?

Mr. Ramnarain Singh said that the Government had stated that labourers were being exploited for political reasons. Was not this clause thrust in the Bill for political reasons?

UNACCEPTABLE.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava said no cause had been shown for depriving workmen of the right to strike. He agreed that some such provision was necessary in a public utility service. (Official benches: "Hear, hear.") But in the absence of other provisions found in the laws of other countries the present clause in this Bill was unacceptable.

SIR B. N. MITRA SPEAKS.

Sir B. N. Mitra pointed out that there were two cases in which the penal provisions contained in the municipal laws were utilised. He had already shown that there was no inherent right to strike. The right to cease work was inherent in the right to work. But the right to strike was not inherent.

Col. Gidney asked: Don't they cease work when they strike?

Sir B. N. Mitra: The right to strike is denied to workers in public utility services in other countries. The only way in which the workmen could improve their condition was to secure the goodwill of the community by good behaviour towards the community.

Mr. Chamanlal's motion for the deletion of Clause 15 was lost, 38 voting for and 55 against.

THE ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

FRESH ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR BOMBAY.

The Governor General in Council has directed the preparation, in accordance with the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, of fresh electoral rolls for the constituencies of the Legislative Assembly within the Presidency of Bombay.

The local Government has, therefore, appointed dates for the publication of the electoral rolls of the said constituencies of the Legislative Assembly as specified below:—

Monday (15th July 1929).—For the first publication of the electoral rolls.

Saturday (14th September 1929).—For the second publication of the electoral rolls.

ASSEMBLY BY-ELECTION

—:o:—

To fill up the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly, caused by the resignation Sir Victor Sassoon Bart. a representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Government of Bombay have appointed the following dates for nomination of candidates and voting therefor:—

Tuesday (9th April).—For nomination.

Wednesday (10th April).—For scrutiny of nomination papers.

Saturday (20th April from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.).—For voting.

Monday (22nd April at 11 a.m. at headquarters of the Bombay Millowners' Association).—For counting of votes.

ACE MILL, LD.,

—:o:—

JOINS LANCASHIRE COTTON CORPORATION

LONDON, April 3.

By the decision of its share-holders, to-day, the Ace Mill Limited, one of finest equipped coarse mule-spinning mills becomes the first concern to join the Lancashire Cotton Corporation.—Reuter's Special.

CURTAILMENT OF OIL PRODUCTION

—:o:—

RULING OF U. S. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

LONDON, April 3.

Washington.—Leading oil shares slumped, following the ruling of the Attorney General that the Federal Oil Conservation Board has no power to approve of the curtailment of oil production.

The President of the Petroleum Institute expresses the opinion that though the ruling will not stop curtailment it may retard the complete success of that movement.—Reuter's Special.

NATIONAL WEEK IN BENGAL

—:o:—

COLLECTION OF FUNDS AND BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

CALCUTTA, April 3.

A circular has been issued by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to Congress Committees in the province to observe the National Week from April 6th to 13th. It is understood that organised efforts will be made for enlisting Congress members, raising Congress funds and collecting foreign cloths for bonfire.—A. P.

NATIONAL ARMIES' BRILLIANT VICTORY

—:o:—

BLOODY BATTLE FOUGHT AT JIMINEZ

LONDON, April 3.

Mexico City.—A Federal communique states that a bloody battle, fought for the last two days at Jiminez with the main body of northern rebels, has resulted in a most brilliant and most definite victory the national armies have obtained in the present campaign. Jiminez is on the railway from Torreon to the United States border.—Reuter.

CHINESE NATIONALISTS' SUCCESS

—:o:—

CAPTURE OF MEN AND MUNITIONS

LONDON, April 3.

Shanghai.—The Nationalist headquarters at Kiukiang claim that yesterday they captured 5,000 Wuhanites, four thousand rifles, and 21 guns after engagement at Hwanchow.—Reuter.

I. L. P. OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

—:o:—

LONDON, April 3.

A Labour Party official, in an interview with Reuter, said that the resolution of the Independent Labour Party to be effective must be passed by the Labour Party Conference in October when was impossible. In fact it would not even be brought before the Conference.

CHOOLAI MILL WORKERS HOLD OUT

—:o:—

ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE

MADRAS, April 4.

The strike in the Choolai Mills continues. The workmen are remaining non-violent. The police are guarding the area. As usual the whistle of the Mill blew this morning, but the workmen did not turn up to work and as a consequence there is complete cessation of business. Mr. Slater, the Labour Commissioner visited the mill area this noon and had a long talk with the Assistant Manager. It is understood that there will be a conference to-morrow between the Labour Commissioner, labour leaders, and the directors of the Mills who arrive from Bombay to-morrow.—Free Press.

Sir Benode Mitter, with Lady Mitter and two daughters left Calcutta for Bombay 'en route' to England on April 4 to join duty as Privy Councillor.—Free Press.

NEXT ELECTIONS TO BOMBAY COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Preparation of Electoral Rolls.

A recent issue of the Bombay Government Gazette contains Government notifications directing the preparation of fresh electoral rolls for all constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council. The preliminary publication of the electoral rolls will take place on May 1. The electoral rolls, as usual, will be prepared by the Collectors of the Districts except in the case of the constituencies in Bombay City where the Municipal Commissioner will do the necessary work. Any person who is entitled to have his name put upon the electoral roll should, within fifteen days from the date of the preliminary publication notify the Collector or the Municipal Commissioner of his claim and the latter will then hear him and decide whether it should be allowed. The electoral roll thus revised will be published at the headquarters of the Returning Officer on July 15. Parts of the roll will also be published at headquarters of each municipal cantonment, notified or village area so far as they relate to those areas. Persons entitle to vote should examine these revised electoral rolls and if their names have been omitted should end in their claims to be placed on the roll. It is also open to people to object to names of other people being put on the register.

REVISING OFFICERS.

All such claims and objections must be sent to the Revising Officers who are as follows:—

The City of Bombay:—Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay.

The Municipal District of Karachi the Cantonments of Karachi and Manora, the limits of the Karachi Port Trust and the taluka of Karachi.—The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi.

The Municipal District of Ahmedabad, the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and the Notified Areas of Kankaria, Asarwa, Ellis Bridge and Sabarmati.—The Judge of the Court of the Small Causes, Ahmedabad.

The Municipal District of Poona the suburban municipal district of Poona and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.—The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona.

Any other area.—The Subordinate Judge within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction the area is situate.

After the claims or objections have been considered by the Revising Officers, the Collector will make further alterations in the electoral rolls in accordance with their decisions. The revised rolls will be finally published on September 14.

54 CONSTITUENCIES OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

There are 54 constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council. Some of these are called Muhammadan where only Muhammadans can vote, and others called Non-Muhammadan where only Non-Muhammadans can vote. These constituencies are again divided into Urban and Rural constituencies.

In an Urban constituency the following people, male or female, are entitled to vote provided they are over 21 years of age.

Any person who on the 1st of April had a *place of residence* in the constituency or within two miles thereof and who occupied either as tenant or as owner of a house or building of an annual rental of not less than Rs. 36 in the mofussil or Rs. 120 in Bombay City or Rs. 60 in Karachi or who occupied (in mofussil urban constituencies where there is no house tax) a house or building which was worth not less than Rs. 1,500;

or was assessed to pay income tax;

or was a retired or pensioned military officer or soldier;

or held a qualification in respect of land within the constituency which, if held within the nearest rural constituency, would qualify him as an elector for such constituency.

RURAL CONSTITUENCY.

Any person male or female over 21 years of age residing in a Rural constituency is entitled to a vote provided that on the 1st of January he had a *place of residence* in the constituency or an adjoining constituency and who was assessed to income tax or was retired or pensioned military officer or soldier, or held by ownership or tenancy land of which the annual assessment is:

In Sind not less than Rs. 16, in the Upper Sind Frontier and not less than Rs. 32 in other parts;

in the Presidency of not less than Rs. 16 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District and not less than Rs. 32 in other parts;

or who was an alience of the right of Government to the payment of land revenue or rent of not less than Rs. 16 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District or Rs. 32 elsewhere;

or was a Khot responsible for the payment of Rs. 16 as land revenue in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District or Rs. 32 elsewhere;

or in any municipal district, cantonment or notified area was the owner or tenant of a house of which the annual rental was not less than Rs. 36 in Sind, not less than Rs. 24 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District or not less than Rs. 36 elsewhere;

or was the owner or tenant of a house, the capital value of which was not less than Rs. 1,000 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District and not less than Rs. 1,500 elsewhere.

INCOME-TAX ASSESSEE.

An income-tax assessee if he wishes to have his name included in an electoral roll should normally get his name entered himself and it is open to him to produce a demand notice in order to satisfy the authorities preparing the roll that he is an assessee. Where an assessee does not desire to produce a demand notice—which indicates the amount of his total annual income—he can obtain from the Commissioner of Income Tax, free of charge, a certificate to the effect either that he is an assessee or that he is assessed above a certain limit of income. A certificate of payment will also be issued if the assessee does not wish to present his income tax receipt.

The Returning Officers are as follows:—

The Collector within whose jurisdiction the constituency is included:—

(a) Non-Mahomedan Urban constituencies. (b) Non-Mahomedan Rural constituencies. (c) Bombay City (Mahomedan) and Karachi City (Mahomedan) Urban constituencies. (d) Mahomedan Rural constituencies in Sind. (e) Bombay City (European).

The Collector of Thana—

The Thana and Bombay Suburban District (Non-Mahomedan Rural) constituency.

The Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the constituency is included:—

(a) Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituencies in Sind. (b) Mahomedan Urban constituencies excluding Bombay City and Karachi City. (c) Mahomedan Rural constituencies excluding those in Sind.

The Commissioner, C.D., Deccan Sardars and Inamdars.

The Commissioner, N.D., Gujerat Sardars and Inamdars.

The Commissioner in Sind, Jagirdars and Zamindars (Sind).

The Collector of Bombay, Presidency (European).

The Registrar, Bombay University, Bombay University.

The Secretary for the time being of the Association forming a Commerce and Industry constituency, the Constituency so formed.

Further details as to qualifications of voters, etc., will be found in the Bombay Electoral Rules and Bombay Electoral Regulations which can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.

NIZAM'S GIFTS TO MADRAS CHARITIES

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 3.

The following is a list showing the distribution of gifts by the Nizam to various Madras charities during his recent visit. The sums were allotted by a committee appointed by the Governor who has approved of a distribution of rupees two thousand to the Anjuman, Mount Road, Madras, fifteen hundred each to the Ramkrishna Mission Students' Home, Mylapore, the Free Hannemann Dispensary, for the purchase of a site for the Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India and Madras Sevasadan; a thousand rupees to the Friend in Need Society, the Indian Red Cross Society, the Chennapuri Ananda Samajam, the Christian Rainy Hospital and the Unani Darudhshifa, Rs. 1,750 to the Archbishop of Madras to be divided among the following institutions:—St. Marys Orphanage, the Convent Orphanage, the Patricks Orphanage, the St. Anne Orphanage, the St. Josephs Orphanage; Rs. 1,300 to the Bishop of Mylapore to be divided among the St. Thomas Orphanage for Boys, the St. Thomas Convent Orphanage for girls, the St. Francis Xavier Boarding Home and the St. Lazarus Boarding Home, Rs. 750 each to the Mangalore Choultry Women's Home, the Adayar School for the Deaf, the Mylapore Muslim High School, Madras Rs. 500 each to eleven similar institutions and Rs. 125 each to four others.—A. P.

BUDGET AND BETTING TAX

—:o:—

LONDON, April 3.

Many prominent bookmakers anticipating the abolition of the betting tax on April 15th when the budget will be introduced, have decided to charge their clients no tax after the present week.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS

—:o:—

CHANCELLOR ON TAKING A "BIG STEP FORWARD."

LONDON, April 5.

Vienna.—The Chancellor Monsigeor Seipel Cabinet has resigned, following a Cabinet meeting at which M. Seipel said that the situation was so improved that it was now possible to take a big step forward in the country's development, including house-building and the reform of judicial and police methods, and added that as he was personally regarded as a hindrance to such a policy he would resign. Other Ministers shared M. Seipel's views and followed his example. M. Seipel had recently encountered opposition from the Social Democrats who had feared that he was aiming at dictatorship in consequence of his proposal to party leaders that the term of the President's office should be extended with a view to altering the Constitution to enable people to choose President directly.—Reuter.

KING WALKS IN GROUNDS OF CRAIGWELL HOUSE.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 3.

The King after a good night walked in the grounds of Craigwell house despite cold northeastwind.

PRINCE AT BOGNOR.

The Prince of Wales' visit to Bognor was unexpected. His highness decided to fly in the last minute, telephoned to Craigwell house from York House, then motored to the Northolt aerodrome where a Bristol fighter two-seater is always kept at his disposal and reached the Tangmere aerodrome near Chichester in half an hour. A Royal motor car brought him to Craigwell house.

RETURN TO LONDON IN PLANE.

On conclusion of his visit to Bognor Prince of Wales with a parachute strapped to his back clambered into the rear seat of the aeroplane and returned to London under by no means ideal weather conditions. Sky was overcast and a strong gusty wind was blowing.—Reuter.

NAGPUR SWEEPERS DOWN BROOMS

—:o:—

NAGPUR, April 3.

About 700 Municipal sweepers struck work without giving timely notice. The Municipal authorities are trying their best to cope with the situation. Sweepers from the mofussil are being requisitioned.

The strikers are demanding higher wages and are dictating their own terms. If they do not come to terms within a reasonable time prosecutions are contemplated.—A. P.

DANGERS FROM COAL DUST

—:o:—

SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, April 3.

The second Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the dangers arising from coal dust in Indian Mines is now available. After making a series of tests of dusts from Indian coal seams the Committee have arrived at the following conclusions:—

(1) The dust of any coal seam of commercial value in India, if in a sufficiently fine state of sub-division and in sufficient quantity, is capable of rendering an atmosphere of ordinary air explosives.

(2) The dust from a seam having a large percentage of ash and a low percentage of volatile matter is less readily ignitable than dust from a seam low in ash and high in volatiles.

(3) An exposed charge of gelignite can explode a coal-dust-air mixture. A correctly proportioned properly placed and properly tamped charge of any explosive is unlikely to ignite coal dust.

(4) The removal of all fine coal dust withmin a comparatively small radius of a charge of explosive before the shot is fired will practically eliminate the risk of an explosion.

(5) It is extremely improbable that an explosion of coal dust will arise from a charge of a permitted explosive which has passed the prescribed tests in Great Britain and which is used in compliance with the condition attached to its use.

The investigations in which the Committee have been engaged are not yet complete and the Committee consider that the inquiry should be carried further before a final opinion is given as to the precautions which would be adequate to meet whatever measure of danger may reasonably be held to exist in Indian Coal Mines.

Calcutta.—Fresh electoral rolls for all constituencies of Bengal Council and Legislative Assembly are under preparation, says a Bengal Government communique issued this evening.—Free Press.

Simla.—An appreciable number of cases of small-pox have occurred in Simla and there are now thirteen cases in hospital. During the last week there were two deaths.

KATHIWAR RAILWAYS

—:o:—

WANTED JOINT BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE OPENS A RAJKOT

RAJKOT, April 3.

On 31st March the Maharaja of Morvi opened the first session of the Kathiawar Commercial Conference held at Morvi under the presidentship of Haji Abdul Gani Begmahomed Bavani, merchant prince of Jetpur. Mr. Prabhulal Parekh, Secretary of the Conference said that Kathiawar possessed a fine geographical position, ample raw materials, capital and skill and the means of communications. It only required the united efforts of the Princes and the people to handle well these natural elements and to do this Kathiawar merchants had assembled that day.

The Maharaja Saheb said that he was always ready to help the people in their efforts to revive their lost glory. He believed that the time had come when the Princes and the people of Kathiawar should make united efforts to solve the peculiar problems of Kathiawar trade.

Mr. Udani thanking the Maharaja Saheb said that the Princes of Kathiawar must follow the example of German Federal States in helping the people to review the trade and industry of the province.

Mr. Narbheram Vanichan, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcoming the delegates from all parts of Kathiawar said that they should find out ways to revive banking on modern lines through shroffs start home industries and the manufacture of salt, start Chambers of Commerce in important business centres and work for the co-ordination of the different railway management and to secure voice in the central legislatures where policies and tariffs affecting Kathiawar were fixed.

START SMALL INDUSTRIES.

Sheth Bavani the President said that Kathiawar was well-known for the enterprise of its people and their business capacities from times immemorial. He exhorted the people to start small industries to get the railway management improved, to develop banking and to start insurancyand steamship companies. He asked the Princes to help the people towards such efforts and to improve the roads.

The Conference passed over a dozen resolutions touching railway, road and port improvement and the removal of the Viramgam a swell as interstatal customs cordons.

Mahatmaji had sent a message saying "Let Kathiawar merchants prove that there is room for benevolence in trade."

Sir Prabhashanker Patani requested to address the conference said that though he was not a merchant, as an administrative head he had occasions to deal with commercial problems and as an administrator he saw the wisdom of the resolution passed by the Conference especially on the question of unitary railway management and the removal of the Viramgam customs cordon. He agreed that both were imperative but difficulties in the way of a solution were so great that he did not have a solution in sight.

CONSTRUCTIVE SUGGESTIONS.

Kathiawar Commercial Conference held at Morvi was a great success. Sheth Jugjiwandas Talsania, a leading cotton merchant of Bombay, as Vice-President made some constructive suggestions for advancing the trade in the province. He strongly urged the need for establishing a central High Court for all states in Kathiawar as it would afford proper facilities and necessary safeguards for the advancing trade relations and credits between the people of the various States and he hoped that the Chiefs would co-operate in bringing such a Court into existence. He said the hardships of the travelling and trading public in Kathiawar were due to nine different railways being under eight difference managements between whom there was hardly any healthy co-operation. He strongly urged the establishment of a Joint Board of Management for all these railways such as was in existence before. With a view to improve the present financial facilities for trade he said that the old banking system of shroffs which was almost dying out must be restored and help by the states out of the surplus monies which to extent of four to five crores were lying as deposits in various banks outside the province. He also suggested the starting of an insurance company with a capital of fifteen lakhs and he was sure that if properly managed it would save over five lakhs of rupees of premium going out of the province every year. He strongly deprecated the system of monopolies obtaining in some States and said that unless the policy of free trade was adopted there was no hope of development and expansion of Kathiawar.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR RELIEF

—:o:—

INDIA'S RATIFIES CONVENTION

LONDON, April 5.

Geneva.—With the receipt of notification of India's ratification of the Convention establishing an International Union for the relief of disaster-stricken population the Convention hitherto has been adopted by nine States compared with twelve necessary for enforcement.—Reuter.

Ottawa.—Mr. C. H. Carroll, Vice-Chairman of the Quebec Liquor Commission and ex-Solicitor-General of Canada, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, to succeed Mr. Lomer Gouin.—Reuter.

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EXPERIMENT WITH DREAMS

—:o:—

THEY ARE PROPHETIC.

Are the dreams of sleep prophets? Many isolated instances have been quoted by men and women all over the world of a vivid dream, generally concerning the death of a relative or friend, coming true. But these single instances are insufficient to allow of the prophetic qualities of dreams being accepted as a scientific fact.

There is, however, one man in London who has taken the trouble, at great risk to his health from loss of sleep, to conduct experiments over a period of time.

He is Mr. M. E. J. Gheury de Bray, late F.R.A.S. and a Fellow of the Physical Society of London. Mr. de Bray is not psychic, he holds no fanciful theories concerning the mysteries of life and death, but he is a hard-headed practical mathematician and scientist.

TIME EXPERIMENTS.

A London pressman who interviewed him, was told the details of his interesting experiments, which were undertaken shortly after reading "The Experiment With Times," by J. W. Dunne, which has just gone into a second edition.

"I have spent most of my life," said Mr. de Bray, "seeking truth, and when anyone propounds a theory I feel I want to prove it by actual experiment. Mr. Dunne's theories on the prophetic qualities of dreams made me determined to find out whether there was any truth in them.

"Now, most people who dream, with the exception of very vivid instances, probably remember their dream vaguely on waking. By the time they are seated at the breakfast table they have forgotten all about it.

A MONTH'S TEST.

"What I did for a whole month was to go to bed with a notebook. I am a light sleeper and wake very easily, which means that I wake up normally several times during the night.

"Each time I woke up and remembered a dream, instead of going off to sleep again, I switched on the light and wrote down every single detail that I could remember of the dream in my notebook.

"The first night I had no results whatever, but on the second night I filled five pages of my notebook, taking care to jot down every apparently unimportant detail.

"Every night after that I was able to write in my notebook—until at the end of a month I was so exhausted that I had to give it up.

"I had, however, in that time obtained sufficient proof to cause me to believe implicitly that dreams are prophetic."

DREAMS FULFILLED.

The period elapsing between the dream and the event varied with Mr. de Bray from one day to a month. On three occasions his dream came true the following day, and one of the most striking examples took a month to materialize. Mr. de Bray quoted two striking instances of dreams which came true.

In the first case, he dreamed that he was standing in a London street, which seemed empty of traffic, except that at one end a policeman was holding up a line of omnibuses. People were walking on the pavement. Mr. de Bray, in his dream, crossed the road, and when he had reached the middle a car suddenly shot out, apparently from nowhere, and came straight towards him. He woke up at the point when the car was only a foot away from him.

THE DREAM.

A month later the scientist found himself in Queen Victoria-street, just after the temporary experiment of one-way traffic at the Mansion House had been undertaken. When in the middle of the road he suddenly remembered his dream, and immediately a car which he had not observed came out of a side turning, shot across the street, and pulled up a yard in front of him.

In the second case related he dreamt that he was standing in a yard with a piece of harness strap in his hand. The strap was peculiar in that it was of an unusual shape and had four holes. Details were duly jotted down in the notebook, and the dream came unexpectedly true some days later, when he had occasion to go to an old store shed which he had not visited for years. In turning it out he came across an old piece of strap which he did not know was there, but which seemed vaguely familiar. He stood in the yard with the strap in his hand, and the whole picture, the details of which he had noted down, came back to him. His dream had come true in every detail.

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PURCHASE AND SALE OF JAIL-MADE GOODS.

Bombay Government's Orders on Committee's Recommendations.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In July, 1926, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to investigate the question of the reorganization of the Jail Industries in the Bombay Presidency. Of this Committee Mr. G. A. Thomas, C.I.E., was the President and Lieut.-Col. J. H. Murray, C.I.E., Messrs. F. G. Griffith, C.S.I., O.B.E., J. J. Watson and W. M. Schutte, A.M.I.M.E., with Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., as Secretary, were members. The report of the Committee was submitted in October, 1926, and has since been under the consideration of Government who have now issued their orders on it.

THE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS.

The specific recommendations made by the Jail Industries Committee were as follows:—

(1) The Salvation Army should be approached with a view to setting up an organisation for finding employment for released prisoners and keeping in touch with them.

(2) Extra-mural labour on behalf of the Public Works Department and public bodies should be encouraged in the vicinity of jails.

(3) Cottage industries should be concentrated on the principal articles consumed by Government departments, which are:—

(a) Cotton textile (including carpets and coir, etc.).

(b) Cane work.

(c) Small wooden goods for the Stationery Department.

(4) Goods produced by power-driven machinery should be disposed of only to Government departments and public bodies, and not by private sale.

(5) A weaving-plant of 50 looms (with room for extension) together with a dyeing plant should be installed at the Nasik Jail.

PURCHASE OF GOODS.

(6) The purchase of jail-made goods should be obligatory on Government departments subject to certain safeguards.

(7) Prices for hand-made goods to be fixed by adding 20 per cent. (for articles sold to Government) and 33 per cent. (for articles sold to the public) to the cost of raw materials with a 2-1|2 per cent. allowance for wastage provided that the market price be not exceeded. For machine-made goods these percentages should be added to the cost of raw materials plus cost of technical staff plus allowance for depreciation.

(8) Cotton and woollen yarns should be purchased centrally by the Inspector-General of Prisons. Other raw materials may be purchased by Superintendents subject to the sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons on orders over Rs. 100.

(9) (a) Inspector-General of Prisons should maintain an up-to-date list of jail-made articles largely used by Government departments and keep sufficient stocks thereof.

STANDARDISATION OF ARTICLES.

(b) Prices for the following financial year should be fixed in August by a Committee consisting of Inspector-General of Prisons and representatives of the principal consuming departments.

(c) Articles should be standardised and samples kept at each jail.

(d) Disputes as to quality should be decided by a Committee consisting of representatives of the Jail Department and the purchasing department concerned, and the Director of Industries or his nominee.

(10) Sales to the public should be conducted either direct from jails, or through local shop-keepers on commission.

(11) No change is needed in the present system of accounts for cottage industries; but the Accountant-General should be asked to advise on a costing system for power-loom manufactures.

(12) A weaving master should be entertained as an experimental measure at Yeravda for a year to supervise hand-loom weaving.

(13) Orders for sheets and pillow cases used by the Medical Department and the Royal Indian Marine should be placed with the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Recommendation (1) is being considered separately while recommendations (3), (5), (7), (9), (10), (11), (12) and (13) have been accepted. As regards (2) Government already issued orders over a year ago regarding the employment of Jail labour on suitable extra-mural works within a radius of three miles of the Jails and requesting the Executive Engineers and Superintendents of Jails to co-operate to the best of their ability for this purpose.

As regards (4) Government do not consider it necessary to enforce as an absolute rule the stipulation regarding private sale, but direct that orders from the public should not be carried out while work for Government or local bodies is on hand. In the event of surplus goods being available for sale to the public, prices will be fixed so as not to compete with the ordinary market.

INSTRUCTIONS TO OFFICERS.

With regard to the recommendation for the purchase of jail-made goods by Government departments, Government have instructed all officers serving under the Government of Bombay (except at Aden) who require for official purposes any articles mentioned in the schedule below must obtain them from the Jail Department by application either to the Superintendent of the nearest Central or District Prison, or to the Inspector-General of Prisons. The Inspector-General of Prisons has been called upon to submit to Government immediately and on the 3rd January in each year hereafter a price-list of the articles named in the schedule and of any others which may be added thereto in the future. The prices quoted by the Jail Department will include delivery at the Railway Station or Post Office nearest to the Indenting Office. The price-list has approved by Government will be widely circulated and will remain in force for such period as may be directed by Government. Each jail manufacturing any articles mentioned in the schedule must maintain standard samples of such articles. Government orders specially emphasise that heads of departments must see that these orders are strictly complied with and a special procedure for enforcement is laid down in this connection. Furthermore Government have directed all heads of departments to submit their report at the close of each calendar year on the working of these orders.

DISPUTES SETTLEMENT.

In the event of any dispute arising between the Jail Department and the consuming Departments regarding the quality of the articles supplied, the matter will be referred to a Committee consisting of a representative of the Jail Department deputed by the Inspector-General of Prisons, a representative of the Department concerned deputed by the head of that Department and the Director of Industries or an Officer of his Department deputed by him. When an indenting officer is unwilling to take delivery of a consignment of jail-made articles, he should inform the Director of Industries of his objection within one week of the receipt of the consignment, sending him a sample or samples of the consignment bearing the seals of the Jail Department and of the consuming department with dates. The Director of Industries will then assemble an Arbitration Committee within one week of the receipt of the indenting officer's complaint to decide the question whether the articles should be wholly or partially rejected. The decision of the Committee will be final and binding in each case.

The Government resolution concludes with special thanks to the members of the Jail Industries Committee for the care and trouble which they expended upon the work, and the valuable recommendations they have submitted.

Barisal.—Ramesh Chatterjee, the accused in the Sub-inspector murder Case, has been committed to the sessions.—Free Press.

New Delhi.—Mrs. Somerville, a Europe lady, residing in the Maidens Hotel, Delhi, was the victim of theft of jewelleries to the extent of £ 600/-. Her servant Abdul Majid who is absconding is suspected of the crime.—Free Press.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR IN KOLHAPUR.

—:o:—

REPLY TO ADDRESSES.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his reply to the addresses from Kolhapur Ilakha Panchayat and Municipality on Wednesday said:—

I have listened with great interest to the account which has been given of the work of the Ilakha Panchayat during the two years that have passed since its establishment in the State. By re-introducing the ancient system of Panchayats, and by reforming that system in order to meet the requirements of modern conditions, His Highness has adopted a policy of broad-mindedness, generosity and trust.

The account which has been given in your address shows that you are alive to the necessity of improving and increasing the facilities for industrial and agricultural education, and of efficiently maintaining the roads and buildings under your control. It is interesting to me to hear of the progress which has taken place in building up village panchayats, and I shall look forward to hearing of further developments in this direction during my future visits to Kolhapur.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

To you, Gentlemen, who represent the citizens of Kolhapur, I would express my interest in hearing of the growth of the Municipality, and of its popularity as a self-governing institution, as is shown by the increase of 20 per cent in the number of voters at the last election.

From the account which I have heard of the improvements in the water supply and in sanitation, and of the widening of streets, it is clear that you are studying the needs of an expanding population, and that in your efforts to look after the interests of the people you are supported by a progressive ruler who is anxious to make his Capital one of the healthiest and most up-to-date cities of India. Your extension schemes are likely to prove most beneficial to the general health of the inhabitants of the city, and we deeply appreciate the compliment paid to us in your desire to associate us so closely with the next extension of the town.

LAXMIPURI MARKET.

—:o:—

OPENED BY GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the opening of the Laxmipuri Market, Kolhapur on Wednesday said:—

Interested as I am in every improvement which is likely to benefit the people of this Presidency, or of the States in political relations with my Government, I am particularly grateful to Your Highness for inviting me to open the Laxmipuri Market. Your Highness's foresight in planning the Laxmipuri Extension, which was inaugurated two years ago, appears to have been amply justified, and great credit is due to the Engineer in charge of the work, and to his subordinates, for carrying it out in such a thorough and successful manner.

This is not the first occasion on which Her Highness the Dowager Maharani has been associated with a scheme of great benefit to the people of Kolhapur. Her Highness's name has already been conferred upon the Grain Market, which is an important centre of business in the City, and it gives me great pleasure to open this fine extension which will also have the honour of being named after Her Highness.

The new Market of Laxmipuri will be a great convenience not only to the agriculturists, who, it is to be hoped, will find here a ready sale for their produce, but also to the traders, who can conduct their business on a larger scale on account of the facilities that will be provided here. The creation of this new colony of Laxmipuri will also, I have no doubt, react favourably on the health of the people of Kolhapur, as it has turned into a healthy suburb an area which was formerly a centre from which infection must have spread to other parts of the town. The advantages of proper drainage will in this way become apparent to the people of this locality, and indeed to the general public of the whole City.

I congratulate Your Highness on your intention of spending a large sum to provide for suitable sanitation, and your people have every reason to be grateful to Your Highness for the efforts you are making to improve the conditions of life in the Capital of your State.

I shall have much pleasure now in opening the Laxmipuri Market, and I hope that it may prove for all time to be a blessing and a source of prosperity to the citizens of Kolhapur.

COMPLETE CESSATION OF WORK IN CHOOLAI MILLS.

MADRAS, April 3.

Strike in the Choolai Mills continues. Workmen have not resumed work this morning and there was a complete cessation of work in all departments. Police are guarding the mill area.—Free Press.

MAHATMA GANDHI ASTROLOGER.

Send your Horoscope or the time of letter writing. Arudam 5 questions about futurity Re. 1 each extra question As. 4. Annual Reading monthly details Rs. 2 for businessmen weekly details. One year Rs 10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA (Telugu Daily) writes thus:—"We acknowledge with satisfaction the efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this person." V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR, Tirutani, Chitoor District, S. India.

(Advt.)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

—:o:—

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay for a term of two years commencing from the 1st April 1929:—Major-General G. A. Weir; Mr. D. S. Burn; Sir Ernest Jackson; Mr. T. A. Stewart; Rear Admiral H. T. Walwyn; Mr. R. D. Bell; and Mr. Saiyid Munawar.

Mr. Ramji Sawleram Kate to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara, vice Mr. Kaikhosru Dhanjishah Bilimoria being transferred to the Western India States Agency.

Mr. K. Y. Bhandarkar, on return from leave, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Islampur, on probation.

Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Ratnagiri, vice Mr. V. B. Mardhekar.

Mr. Vaman Bhivrav Mardhekar, on relief, to act as Collector of Kanara, vice Mr. H. D. Baskerville.

Mr. Yusufji Ishakji Patel to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. S. K. Wodeyar.

Mr. Shantawodeyar Karewodeyar Wodeyar, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Thana, and to do duty as personal assistant to the Collector, vice Mr. P. H. Diwan.

Mr. C. N. Millard to act as Collector of Nasik vice Mr. R. G. Gordon proceeding on leave.

The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from 27th March 1929.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for 20 days followed by leave on half average pay for 11 days with effect from 25th May 1929.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural College, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for one month and eleven days with effect from 21st April 1929.

Mr. V. G. Gokhale, Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona, to do duty as Professor of Agricultural Economics in addition to his own duties vice Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil.

Mr. H. P. W. Davis, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on reversion from the Government of India, to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, vice Mr. E. A. Garland proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. Miss Shirin Maneckji Lahewalla, to officiate as Lady Inspector of Factories vice Dr. Miss T. J. H. Cama, leave.

Dr. M. S. Mody, as part-time Lecturer in Medicine at the B. J. Medical School, Poona, vice Khan Bahadur Dr. E. S. Bharucha.

The following arrangements are made during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Vazifdar, I.M.S.:—

(1) Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Hamilton, to officiate as Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, in addition to his own duties.

(2) Dr. S. K. Engineer, to officiate as Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, and Physician, J. J. Hospital.

(3) Dr. R. S. Tirodkar, to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College and Physician, J. J. Hospital.

(4) Dr. B. B. Yodh, to officiate as Associate Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, and Honorary Physician, J. J. Hospital.

Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Copper, to be Judge and Sessions Judge, with effect from the 4th November 1928.

Mr. A. S. M. Akhund, to be Assistant Judge, vice Mr. D. D. Cooper, confirmed as Judge and Sessions Judge.

Rao Saheb Dhirajlal Chunilal Desai to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Rao Saheb Janoobhai Bhailal Desai to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, vice Rao Saheb D. C. Desai, pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Murray, Inspector General of Prison, Bombay Presidency, is granted leave on average pay, for six months with effect from the 14th March 1929 and is permitted to retire from the post of Inspector General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, on the expiry of the leave.

FAMINE IN MUTTRA DISTRICT

—:o:—

APPEAL FOR HELP

The district of Muttra is in the grip of a terrible famine, the like of which was never in the memory of living beings seen before. Ordinarily this is one of these few districts in the Upper India where monsoon fails to satisfy the thirst of land almost every theird year But the present is another of a series of harvests which have successively failed for the third time. A few light showers in the middle of the last winter had raised considerable expectations in the minds of cultivators, and the latter exhausted all their resources in sowing their Rabi crops, but excessive cold and scarcity of water withered all hopes along with the crops and now a very great majority of villagers who number 90 per cent of the entire population, are confronted with conditions too appalling to describe.

Villages are disorganised. Villagers cannot help themselves and others. It is difficult for city people to provide relief all round, short of men, money and materials as they are. An humble effect, however, is made by the Sewa Samity, Muttra to provide relief. They think of (1) establishing cheap grain shops and (2) providing a means to earn few pice by those who cannot find any work to engage them by opening Charkha spinning centres. There are four Tehsils in Muttra each covering more than 30 miles in length. To make a beginning, at least 5 such centres in each Tehsil have to be opened and the minimum working capital required for each centre is to be Rs. 5,000. If cheap grain shops are to be opened an extra amount will be needed.

May we hope generous minded people will once more respond to the call of service?

Contributions may be sent to the Allahabad Bank, Muttra Branch, on account of Famine Fund, Sewa Samiti Muttra, or the Secretary, Sewa Samiti, Muttra.

PUNJAB AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE

—:o:—

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES

(From A Correspondent.)

LAHORE, April 3.

The second Ayurvedic Provincial Conference will take place at Rawalpindi from 4th to 6th May. Pandit Thakur Datta Sharma, Vaidya f Amritdhara fame is the President-elect of this Conference, while Raj Bahadur Lala Mohanlal, M.L.C. will open the exhibition which will be held along with the conference. Indigenous drugs, herbs preparations, medical books and pharmaceutical apparatus are to be exhibited. The special features of the conference will be

(1) A discussion on the utility of Ayurveda and allopathy (2) the vaidyas will disclose their tried prescriptions and (3) difficult 'bhasmas' will be prepared there and then. All the vaidyas and Hakims and those interested in indigenous system are invited to attend. Delegate fee Rs. 5. Those who wish to exhibit their goods, may write to Mansaram Shastri, Secretary for rules.

Here's a selection for you!
LIFE AND ERICA. Gilbert Frankau
THE BLUE LAGOON. H. de Vere Stacpoole
THE LAMP IN THE DESERT. Ethel M. Dell
THE COAST OF FOLLY. Coningsby Dawson
THE KNAVE OF DIAMONDS. Ethel M. Dell
THE BLUE BUNGALOW. William Le Queux
THE BEETLE. Richard Marsh
THE SHULAMITE. Alice & Claude Askew
PRISONERS OF HOPE. Cosmo Hamilton
THE WAY OF AN EAGLE. Ethel M. Dell
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MARSH
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BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 5 1929

RICHES FOR THE PICKING

—:o:—

New Vogue for Semiprecious Gems

Those who cannot afford a diamond a ruby, or an emerald, may enjoy "something just as good," without resorting to imitations, we are told by Herbert P. Whitlock, curator of minerals' and gems in the American Museum of Natural History, New York. Writing in Natural History (New York), Mr. Whitlock tell us that since the bead necklace came again into fashion, the semiprecious gems—many of them quite as beautiful as those of legh value—are coming into their own. The relation of minerals to gems, says this expert, is not always easy for the layman to grasp. If every kind of mineral furnished a different kind of gem, there would be more than one thousand varieties. Only 4 per cent. of the mineral species are suitable for gems, and in many instances only certain varieties answer the requirements of a gem stone. In most cases our most beautiful and precious gems are only distinguished varieties of very common and unassuming minerals He goes on:

"In the first place, the most obvious quality that a gem should posess is beauty of colour. From the rich brilliant red of the ruby through the delicate and subtle shades of tourmaline and chrysoberyl, beauty of colour is the source of the appeal exercised by these fragments of Mother Earth.

"Linked to beauty of colour is a certain degree of transparency which permits the colour qualities of a gem to be developed by cutting and polishing.

"Again, in order to preserve its transparency and polish against wear, a gem mineral should possess a certain degree of hardness. This requirement is particularly rigid for stones that are intended to be mounted in rings, since it is these that are subject to the most strenuous wear.

SYNTHETIC GEMS.

"And, lastly, the desirability of a gem is very largely governed by its rarity. Artificially produced sapphires and rubies possess all the qualities of the choicest natural gems beauty of colour, hardness brilliancy, but on account of the ease with which they are obtained and their low price, they are little esteemed. Nor does the comparatively low price of these artificial members of the royal family among gems in any way affect that of the natural rubies and sapphires. Gem purchasers are willing to pay many times the value of a synthetic gem solely for the rarity of the same gem from a natural source.

"Just what is the difference between a precious and semiprcious stone? This is not easy to answer. The digerence although mainly one of value, is complicated by several considerations. In the first place, a gem mineral such as beryl furnishes us with the highly desirable gem, the emerald, and also with the semiprecious aquamarine. The same is true of all the mineral species that include among their varieties the precious stones, the single exception being the diamond; there are no semiprecious diamonds.

"Again, a gem stone that to-day commands a price which places it in the precious-stone class, may, in ten years dwindle in value to a point where it becomes a semiprecious gem.

"To-day the precious stones include diamond, ruby, sapphire, emerald, and opal, although on a basis of value, such gems as alexandrite should be classed as precious. Of these favoured few among the gems, both ruby and sapphire are varieties of the same mineral, corundum. In other words, a deep red corundum is a ruby, and a fine, rich blue corundum is a sapphire.

"But here again we come to distinctions and differences. A good judge of gems will tell us that he can distinguish between a Burma and a Siam ruby by the colour alone and that he can note the shade that separates the rare Kashmir sapphire from its less expensive sisters who hail from Ceylon and Montana.

Then there are those usurpers of privilege, the artificial rubies and sapphires, who do not own Dame Nature as their parent at all, and are consequently, on a basis of value, very much semiprecious stones although they are just as much real rubies and sapphires as those dug from the earth.

"The mineral beryl gives us among its gem varieties the emerald, which just now stands supreme among precious stones and the aquamarine, a sort of poor relation to it, ranking as a semiprecious stone Here again there are elusive shades of difference is colour betwee the so-calsed Peruvian emeralds, which really come from Muzo in Columbia, and the Siberian emeralds, some of which constitute the chief glory of the Russian crown jewels.

PRECIOUS AND SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES.

"Few realize how much difference exsists between the various shades of colour in the acquamarine. This semiprecious gem runs the gamut of colour betweeu greenish blue and greenish yellow, as is shown in the magnifirent series in the Morgan Gem Collection. Here one may see large choice stones from Siberia, Brazil, Ceylon, and, not least among then, our own United States.

"Then there is that rainbow-like gem, the opal, that occupies a somewhat analogplace between the precious and semi-precious stones, soletimes bbeing ranked with one group resist the charm of the richly coloured black opals from Australia, or the harlequin like fires of those from Hungary, and despite its evil reputation as a harbinger of ill fortune, the opal will always hold a high place among those of us who appreciate its many-colured beauty.

"Among the large family of the semiprecious stones, the wearer and admirer of gems may satisfy his love of the beautiful, quite apart from the artificial prestige that goes with the possession of something of supreme value. Many of these scraps of frozen colour my well rival in beauty the emerald or the sapphire. Not one person in fifty knows that there are several kinds of garnets, or that such a gem as the peridot is in existence.

"Since the very general custom of wearing strings of beads has been revived, the semiprecious gem stones are coming into a well-deserved popularity. People are awakening to the charm of the tawny fire that lives in the heart of the topaz, and to the changeful delicacy of the tourmaline. The average peweller of thirty years ago was content to know his diamonds, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds, and I have even encountered one in those days who spoke of every stone other than these as a 'fancy sapphire.' But we have arrived at a time when semiprecious stones are sold in the department stores, and by people who decidedly know what they are dealing in.

"As more people gain more knowledge regarding the possibilities of the less well-known semiprecious stones, such as zircon and periodt, alexandrite and kunzite, we shall see these gems come into far more general use."

STONES FOR BEADS.

Probably no single substance on earth is so obvious, the writer goes on to say, as quartz. It is found in all sorts of places, from the sand on the beach to the rock on the mountainside. These varieties are not, generally speaking, valuable, but they hold a unique place as materials for beads, as well as for the host of small objects usually decorated with engraving and carving. Some are quite the reverse of cheap as, for example, the rock crystal spheres so cleverly made by the Japanese Further:

"There are two well-known materials that are distinctly opaque, turquoise and lapis lazuli. One of the striking examples is, of course, the minerals that go by the name of jade.

"Then there are the opalescent stones, such as the moonstone, which seems to bring with a ray of oriental moonlight. Nearer home we have the labradorite from the Island of St. John, off the Labrador coast.

"The oldest civilizations began in their infancy to use gem stones for beads.

"Of course, in the most elementary of jewelry forms, no attempt was made at setting the stone in mental. But, from a necklace composed of strung beads, it is not a long step to one in which the stones were encased in a gold setting.

"If one were to speculate on the history of these gems, an almost boundless field for the imagination is opened up, for it is quite obvious that they have had a history and in all probability an interesting one.

HISTORIC CAREERS.

"We know that most of the famous diamonds of the world have had historic careers, involving violence, cupidity, and intrigue. It would be interesting, indeed if it were possible for us to write the story of every gem in a jeweller's showcase. Some of them may have been mined only last year but others may have seen centuries of use as gems.

"Gold and silver objects are constantly being melted and shaped into newer forms, but a gem can never lose its individuality. A ruby is always a ruby or an emerald is always an emerald, they can never be anything else."

BOMBAY'S NEW MAYOR

—:o:—

MR, MEYER NISSIM'S CIVIC SERVICES

Mr. Meyer Nissim who has been elected as President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, is a well-known merchant of many years standing. He joined the Corporation in December 1915 in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Phirozeshah Mehta, as a representative of the Justices of the Peace. He was nominated by Government to the Standing Committee in April 1916. He was Chairman of the Standing Committee for the year 1917|18. With the democratisation of the Corporation, Mr. Nissim stood from the Fort ward as a representative of the rate payers in the election held in 1922. On that occasion as well as in 1926 he topped the poll. He was again nominated by Government in 1922 as a member of the Standing Committee. He has now been elected unanimously as President of the Corporation for the year 1929|30. The last occasion on which the President was elected unanimously was in 1916|1917 when Sir Chunilal Mehta was elected President.

BOMBAY'S NEW MAYOR

Mr Meyer Nissim

He has been a Trustee of the Port of Bombay on several occasions, representing the Chamber of Commerce and latterly the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He was for a number of years a Director of the Bank of Bombay (before the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks into the present Imperial Bank) and was President of the Bank in 1917. He has been a Justice of the Peace since 1908 and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate since 1912.

Liberty once so characteristic of Englishmen) as those once despised autocrats of the Continent treated the people they ruled. The faults of the Governments here are really the faults of the British Nation for it is responsible for the Government it puts in power here. But public spirit in Britain has been thrown into coma by the intoxication of power and the greed for exploiting a disarmed Nation, and it tramples the old glorious traditions of Britain into dust. They who once executed a monarch for assailing Parliament, now look on idly while Napoleon and Bomba are imitated here. Where is the outburst of righteous wrath which swept the Postmaster-General from office when he tampered with the letters of Mazzini, who was ploting revolution in Italy on English soil? Englishmen did not then force a Public Safety Bill through Parliament by the use of Royal authority because a foreigner was plotting against the Government of his own country on what was then the refuge of every rebel plotting against tyranny on the safe soil of free England.

It is alleged that the Congress telegrams sent from the Central Office to the Secretaries of Congress Branches, were withheld, if so, telegrams, like letters, are tampered with by the Government. But who in England cares? The Under-Secretary of State for India promised last summer in a letter signed by himself and written to Mr. Lansbury, M.P., that, as he was furnished (by me) with full particulars of a 48 hours delay in the Post Office of a letter to myself, so that I did not get it before. I left India he would make an enquiry. But nothing had been heard of the enquiry, and the guilty parties have not been exposed I have lately two complete cases of drafts sent to me from abroad, since Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar kindly took up my complaint on the former one.

STATE SECY. TO BE SUED?

I am trying to find out if it is possible to sue the Secretary of State for India, or the Member of Council responsible for the Postal Department for abetment of the stealing of money sent to me. The C.I.D. would not dare to open letters, and abstract money from them without authority. I have lately received a "Second of Exchange" in a letter which stated that as no acknowledgment of the "First of Exchange" had been received so the "Second" was sent. The first did not reach me, and naturally, therefore, was not acknowledged.

CERTIFICATE OF GOOD CONDUCT FOR POLICE

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Mahatmaji on the Test Case

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Nothing that I did in connection with the cloth burning case that has just ended in a complete triumph for the Calcutta police or the Government of Bengal should serve as copy. There are many things in one's life that one would like others to copy; there are others which are not necessarily vices and yet are not meant to be and ought not to be copied. I was therefore glad that several friends were perplexed and distressed over my securing my release from detention even on giving a personal bond, than on entering upon a defence and to crown all, being represented by counsel. How could I, they urged, as a confirmed non-co-operator, possibly do the three things and thus act contrary to all I have preached hitherto?

There is a consisteney that is wise and a consistency that is foolish. A man who in order to be consistent would go barebodied in the hot sun of India and sunless Norway in the midwinter would be considered a fool and would lose his life in the bargain.

I am bound to do things in a representative capacity that I may not do in my individual capacity. As a trustee of the A. I. S. A., I possess lakhs of rupees; in my individual capacity, I have not a penny I can call my own. As a trustee of the same Association, I authorise, even require the filing of law suits in unavoidable cases. In my individual capacity, I can think of no such contingency. In the bonfire case as Chairman of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee I was a trustee. If I had thought that the police notice of prohibition of bonfire was legal, I would have advised cessation of bonfire in the Shraddhanand Park. For I was not prepared as yet to advise civil disobedience. But the section under which the notice was issued seemed to me to bear at least a double interpretation. It therefore became a fit subject for a test case. The steps that followed were in the natural course. If the right of the police to stop the burning was to be tested, the case should be defended and it was to be defended, I should be humble enough to allow myself to be defended by counsel rather than presumptuously rely upon my ability as a one-time lawyer to argue technical points of law. Not to have signed the personal bail bond would have meant taking an unwarranted liberty with my position in the public life of the country. If I had refused to sign the bail bond, I fancy that the Commissioner of Police would have still let me proceed on my voyage to Burma. But I would have lost my reputation for delicate courtesy with which I am credited.

But cases such as this do not often occur to non-co-operators. They would avoid undertaking trusts wherein there might be conflict between public duty and private conduct. It is therefore that I warned the public against copying me in this case. The general test is that a non-co-operator should have nothing to do with bail bond or defence for his personal advantage or comfort.

The result of the case is a disappointment and a confirmation of my view about British courts of law. I was unprepared for the Court's justification of the conduct of the police. It was its duty to condemn the action of the police in creating the disturbance they did in the face of my clearest possible statement that in seeking to light the bonfire, I was not acting as a civil resister but in the 'bona fide' belief that the section in question did not apply to places like the Shraddhanand Park. As it is, the Calcutta police have received a certificate of good conduct for their rowdyism.

This judgment thus confirms my opinion that in cases of a serious clash between the authorities and the public, the judges would, even if unconsciously, exonerate the former.

It was however well that the case was fought as a test case. For without it, the great demonstration in Shraddhanand Park would have been impossible. The high-handed action of the police gave the boycott movement an advertisement and an encouragement it would never otherwise have had. The police are therefore welcome to their certificate of good conduct.

THE INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS.

The arrests of labour leaders or so-called communists show that the Government is in a panicky state and is betraying the symptoms to which we have been used and which presage a period of terrorism. Evidently it believes in a periodical exhibitions of its capacity to supersede all law and to discover to a trembling India the red claws which usually remain under cover. Of course the farce of a trial will be duly enacted. If the accused are wise they will not run into the trap and assist the farce by being represented by counsel. But they will boldly risk imprisonment. Presently it will be the turn of thousands not merely to risk but to face and even to court imprisonment if this reign of lawlessness under the guise of law is to be ended once for all.

It seems to me that the motive behind these prosecutions is not to kill communism, it is to strike terror. If by communism is meant seizure of power and property by violent means, public opinion was successfully fighting that demon. The Congress creed, indeed the creed of all political parties, is attainment of political liberty through non-violent means. But the Government by its action has given a strength to the cult of violence which it never possessed. They are shrewd enough to know that such was bound to be the case. The motive behind these arrests has therefore to be searched in another direction. One thing is certain. Terrorism like plague has lost its terror for the public. The movement of Swaraj is found too deep a root in the public mind to be shaken or destroyed. It is bound to gain strength through these arrests and the other similar indications of the Government's intention to strike a death-blow at the liberty movement. For the prosecution of Sjt. Sambamurti and Sjt. Khadilkar, the proscription of Pandit Sundarlal's volumes, the police conduct at Shraddhanand Park and such other incidents that may have escaped my notice cumulatively point in but one direction.

"NAVAKAL" PROSECUTION.

The case against Sjt. Khadilkar of "Navakal" I have headed prosecution. In truth it is persecution. But under a Government run in the teeth of popular opposition, especially when as in our case much of it is suppressed, persecution must be as it is the lot of every plain-spoken journalist. Sjt. Khadilkar has always believed in calling a spade a spade. And he is an effective popular writer. He has paid the price of popularity based on plain speech. I tender him my congratulations. I know that he is a philosopher. He once told me that he often wrote plays to pay the fines he had at times to pay for his journalistic adventures. He was content to run his paper and through it educate public opinion according to his lights, so long as he could do so without running into debts for paying fines. The unconcern with which he was described his adventures enhanced the respect I always felt for his ability and constancy of purpose and sacrifice for the sake of the country. I wish that he had not thrown away good money in counsel's fees.

BOMBAY'S NEW HOME FOR STOCK EXCHANGE

The foundation stone of the new building of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was laid on Thursday morning by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, the President of the Association. The group photo taken just after the ceremony.

DR. BESANT TO SUE SECRETARY OF STATE?

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PROTEST AGAINST TAMPERING WITH TELEGRAMS

Dr. Annie Besant writes in the "New India" of 28th March under the caption "Tampering with Telegrams":—

England used to wax contemptuous, when Rulers like Napoleon III in France, or Bomba in Naples, tampered with letters and telegrams in their transit. Now she allows the 'Subordinate Government' of India to treat Indians and foreigners (who preserve the reverence for Honour and

THE WEATHER

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POONA, April 4.

The depression over the United Provinces has filled up after causing extensive rain with thunder or hail storms in Bengal, Assam and North Burma.

A fresh disturbance has caused numerous duststorms over Northwest India with local rain in extereme north and now lies as a depression over the Punjab.

A few thundershowers have also occurred in South Madras

Forecast.—Decrease in Assam and extension along the Western Himalayas.—A. P.

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